THE CHINA WEEKLY REVIEW

密勒氏評論報

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September 6, 1941

Motives Behind Nanking Reorganization

By ARGUS

The F.D.R.-Nomura Talks

AN EDITORIAL

With the Yangtsze Guerillas

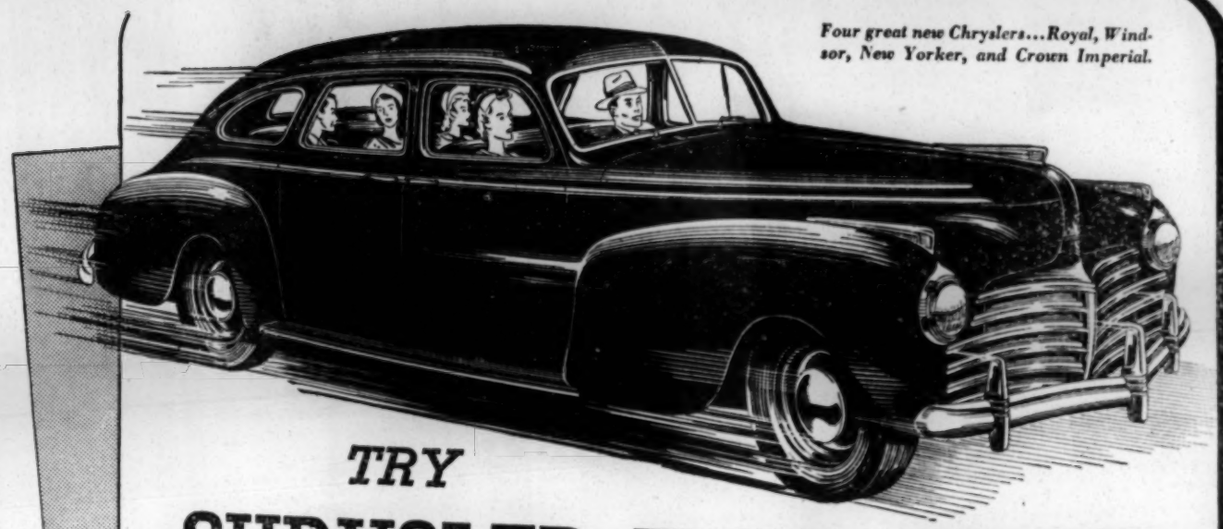
SPECIAL CORRESPONDENCE

Japan's Appetite for Thailand

BY JOHN AHLERS

Soviets Counter-Attack to Stem Nazis as World War II Enters Third Year

VOLUME 98 PRICE ONE DOLLAR (in China) NUMBER 1



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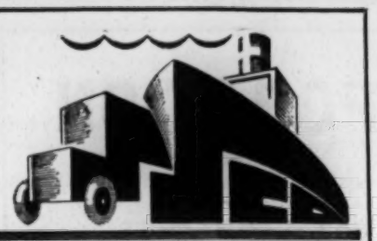

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What People Are Saying

Comments from readers on current topics are cordially invited; their opinions, however, do not necessarily represent the views of *The China Weekly Review*.

IN LONDON TOWN

To the Editor:

I have come up from a "safe" area to have a few quiet days in London, in a converted mews behind one of the West End squares, where no traffic thunders by and no planes zoom overhead, and the voice of man or woman is hardly heard. But it has not always been like this. At the end of the mews is a blank space where formerly there were houses, and though the big houses in the square put up as bold a front as ever, some of them are burnt out behind that imposing facade.

This morning I went to the City to revisit some old haunts. I found it difficult to be of one mind for ten minutes together. For a considerable distance one may walk through streets that look just the same as they did two years ago, and you think, "Well, it doesn't look as though the raids had done much." And then one comes to a spot where some historic cluster of buildings has been reduced to scorched rubble. Churches seem to be particularly conspicuous. From a military point of view they are not worth wasting bombs on, but perhaps we never realized how lavishly our religious forefathers supplied us with places of worship. And whereas blocks of buildings collapse and are cleared away, the burnt-out church leaves a conspicuous and picturesque shell. Over it all St. Paul's Cathedral stands in lofty and undiminished grandeur. It has been hit—once in the choir and once in the north transept—but these blows are invisible from outside. Military objective or not, there is no doubt that the Luftwaffe tried very hard to get the cathedral, conceiving, no doubt, that we should feel depresed if so notable a symbol were destroyed. Consequently many buildings round about have been destroyed and I suppose the values annihilated far exceed those that went up in smoke in the Great Fire of London in 1666; but, after all, they are only a small part of the total values of the London of to-day.

And when one speaks of the damage round about, it must not be understood as being anything like a "clean sweep" anywhere. Sometimes a fairly large area is swept bare, but much more often there is a very complete destruction of a single building, while those on either side with no intervening space are intact. In a particularly bad area I saw in an untouched building a notice to the effect that luncheons and teas were served on the third floor "amid charming surroundings." Either the notice was an old one or it was a grim jest, for the charming surroundings were desolation on every side.

But the people seemed just the same as ever. Buses are driven by old men and conducted by girls, and there is a much smaller number of young men about than normally—you never did see many children in the City, so they are not missed. The people are as well dressed as ever and go about their affairs with the usual amount of alertness and cheerfulness.

I sought an old haunt for lunch, and was surprised at the abundance of the fare provided, though there was not quite the same variety as before. I meditated that here was a certain lack of "equality of sacrifice." Paterfamilias, who can afford to spend a pound a week on his lunches, feeds almost as well as ever, without any expenditure of ration-book coupons, so that the rest of the family benefit by having his rationed share. Where funds do not allow of eating out, it is not so good. Still, there is no lack of food for all, though supplies of many popular kinds are limited or rationed.

Cigarettes, in spite of ministerial pronouncements, are the most burning question. In my small wanderings in London the only queues I have seen were for cigarettes. Of course, it doesn't help in the slightest to say that it is a psychological matter, true though it may be. The difficulty of getting "fags" increases inordinately the desire to smoke.

On Monday, the fourth anniversary of the outbreak of war in China, I attended the "bowl of rice" dinner at which Dr. Wellington Koo, newly arrived, was principal guest. Sitting with him were Viscount Cecil, Mr. Maisky, and others whom one never expected to find it possible to eat together with or to offer mutual admiration in speeches. The feast was in a Chinese restaurant in Wardour Street, and there was a tremendous crush. On the opposite side of the road a curious crowd assembled, watching the windows through which the large and motley assembly could be seen. Perhaps they thought they were witnessing some adventure of Dr. Fu Manchu.

A. MORGAN YOUNG

London, July 10, 1941

MORE IMPORTANT

To the Editor:

I find **The China Weekly Review** more important all the time in my trying to keep up with the China situation and I do trust that nothing will be permitted to prevent your being able to continue with it. I want to renew my subscription and am enclosing my check herewith.

R.H.L.

New York, July 28, 1941

THE CHINA WEEKLY REVIEW

Cable Address "REVIEWING SHANGHAI"

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JAPAN AND SIBERIA

To the Editor:

Japan naturally finds it very arduous to honor her neutrality pact with the U.S.S.R. If, however, Japan should prevent certain classes of American goods from entering the port of Vladivostok, that would amount to the institution of a blockade against the U.S.S.R. and Japan's entry into the Soviet-German war on the side of the Axis, thereby reducing the Soviet-Japanese neutrality pact to a scrap of paper.

What is happening in Manchukuo suggests clearly enough that the Japanese are preparing for eventualities. It may be claimed that Japanese military dispositions are purely defensive, but the possibility of a Japanese attack on Siberia cannot be overlooked. If Japan does attack the Soviets in Siberia, she will most surely suffer a serious setback.

H. C. CHU

Nanchiao, Pootung,
August 24, 1941

SOUTH, NORTH, WEST?

To the Editor:

Following Japan's aggressive action in French Indo-China, the democratic powers, in addition to increasing their military preparations in the Far East, have invoked heavy economic sanctions against Japan. That country is now hesitating, in doubt whether to push southward and attack Thailand and the Netherlands Indies, or northward to attack the Soviet Union.

Neither of these alternatives is simple, so perhaps Japan will take neither for the time being. In view of the recently increased aerial attacks on Chungking and other China cities, it is possible that Japan may try to move farther west into China in an effort to settle the "China Incident." But China is ready for this.

MU WEN-FU

Chungking, Aug. 18, 1941.

RED CROSS AID

To the Editor:

According to the last issue of **The Review**, we know that thousands of bags of cracked wheat and rice sent by the American Red Cross to China for Chinese refugees in the southern Chinese districts arrived at Hongkong and Shanghai; and besides, that the American Red Cross had already presented to Free China large quantities of medicines and foods necessary to the war victims.

Such a good and great assistance from America undoubtedly is welcomed with deepest gratitude by the Chinese people, who are fighting for their freedom and democracy against enslavement by the most treacherous enemy of mankind, and of its culture and civilization.

We are satisfied that the traditional friendship existing between America and China is finding its vivid expression.

Y. K. CHANG

Shanghai, Aug. 31, 1941

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September 4, 1941

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Mont. Ward	35⅝
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U. S. Steel	58

COMMODITIES

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New York Rubber, Sept.	No quotation
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Demand Buying rate on N.Y. ... ... U.S.$1.	=Sh.$20.25	=Sh.$19.51	=Sh.$20.25	=Sh.$20.25	=Sh.$20.25	=Sh.$20.25
Demand Selling rate on London ... £1-0-0	= no rate	= no rate	= no rate	= no rate	= no rate	= no rate
Demand Buying rate on London ... £1-0-0	= no rate	= no rate	= no rate	= no rate	= no rate	= no rate

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Selling rate during August 29—September 4, 1941

Shanghai $100. equals Guilders	9⅞	9⅞	9⅞	9⅞	9⅞	9⅞
Shanghai $100. equals Rupees	17½	17½	17½	17½	17½	17½
Shanghai $100. equals Pesos	10⅝	10⅝	10⅝	10⅝	10⅝	10⅝
Shanghai $100. equals Hongkong $	21	21	21	21	21	21

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F.D.R.-NOMURA TALKS

WHAT appears to be a final effort to avert a war in the Pacific between Japan and the Anglo-Saxon Powers is now being made in Washington, where Admiral Kichisaburo Nomura, the Japanese Ambassador, is engaged in personal talks with President Franklin D. Roosevelt. Revelation that the conversations had commenced was made in Weshington on Aug. 28. It was also disclosed that Admiral Nomura had handed the President a personal message from Prince Konoye, the Japanese Premier, contents of which have not been disclosed.

Mr. Cordell Hull, U.S. Secretary of State, told the press in Washington on Aug. 30 that the American-Japanese talks at the White House were merely of an exploratory character and had not reached the status of negotiations. It remains to be seen, therefore, whether the preliminary conversations will reveal a basis for negotiations between the two countries for a settlement of those basic differences which lie at the root of the antagonism which has steadily grown between Japan and the Anglo-Saxon Powers. If no such basis is discovered, and there are no negotiations, the present strained relations can only drift toward an early and complete break between Japan and the Anglo-American coalition. And such a break will be the prelude to war.

It is not at all impossibe for a basis of negotiations to be found, provided Japan evidences willingness to back down from her expansionist program. Any such retreat, it is clear, would almost inevitably involve a break in the *entente* between Japan and the European Axis. The possibility of such a dramatic turn in the situation is apparently well-appreciated in the Axis capitals. According to a *Havas* dispatch from Berne, news of the message which Prince Konoye sent to President Roosevelt was received with "mixed feelings" in Berlin political quarters. The latter were wondering, said the French agency, whether the German Government had been informed of the text of the message before it was sent. They also expressed the belief that Japan would "stand firm," but that again is something which remains to be seen.

Japanese comment on the Washington parleys has alternated between conciliatory expressions and the voicing of hopes for better Japanese-American relations, and strident defiance of the Democratic Front.

The *Chugai Shogyo*, Tokyo commercial daily and representative of interests which have been hard hit by the Anglo-American economic sanctions, front-paged an editorial on Aug. 30, the "surprisingly conciliatory tone" of which was noted by *Domei*, the Japanese news agency which carried it to Shanghai. The paper voiced the conviction that if the United States is really prepared to negotiate with Japan in a spirit of "infinite patience" —as Prime Minister Churchill recently stated—then there is no doubt that all pending questions can be settled amicably. All issues could be solved, the paper asserted, if the United States accepted "actualities in their true light" and refrained from putting British interests above all other considerations in its approach to Pacific questions. The present tension was caused by America's assumption of the role of watch-dog for Britain's rights in the Far East. The paper added: "We are not out to pick flaws in the words and actions of the United States, but before the United States speaks of being faithful to its tenets of democracy in aiding Chungking and the Soviet Union, it would be wise for them to ask whether either is a democracy."

Talking It Over in Washington

This cartoon by Sapajou in the North-China Daily News depicts President Roosevelt and the Japanese Ambassador, Admiral Nomura, discussing Japanese-American relations in the shadow of Pacific problems. Under the cartoon was the inscription: "Eye to Eye?"

Plea for a last-minute effort to avert war was made the same day by the American-owned *Japan Newsweek*, which often reflects the views of high government quarters in Tokyo. "It is self-evident that if the United States or any other country can, by witholding vitally essential materials and supplies, actually cripple Japan's industry and economy, then Japan can of necessity logically be expected to attempt by any means to remedy the situation. Whether these means will imply force or not does not alter the fact that neither Japan nor any other country could be expected to sit by and complacently submit to the constant danger of economic strangulation. The loss of a little face today will be compensated a thousand-fold by the saving of precious lives and wealth tomorrow."

Percy Whiteing, Tokyo correspondent of the *North-China Daily News*, cabled that Prince Konoye's message to President Roosevelt confirmed Japan's earnest desire not only to avoid a clash with the United States, but also to reach a friendly understanding, "putting a stop to the frequently recurring tension which Japanese

circles consider has no genuine basis and which gains no advantage to Japan or the United States." Here speaks the voice of appeasement. The same tone is evident in the *Newsweek* article, plus something else: A suggestion that the United States should break with Britain in the Far East in order to patch things up with Japan.

The least moderate of all recent Japanese expressions of opinion on the Pacific situation came from Colonel Hayao Mabuchi, chief of the Army Press Bureau of Imperial General Headquarters. In a nation-wide radio broadcast reported on Sept. 1 he declared that Japan must take steps to break through the A-B-C-D encirclement, "by force if necessary, because it would be the height of folly to sit by idly and await disaster." Intensive diplomatic efforts would be made to overcome the present grave crisis, he added, but if these efforts failed Japan would fight "in a death struggle to defend our great history even to the last man and even at the cost of reducing the land to ashes."

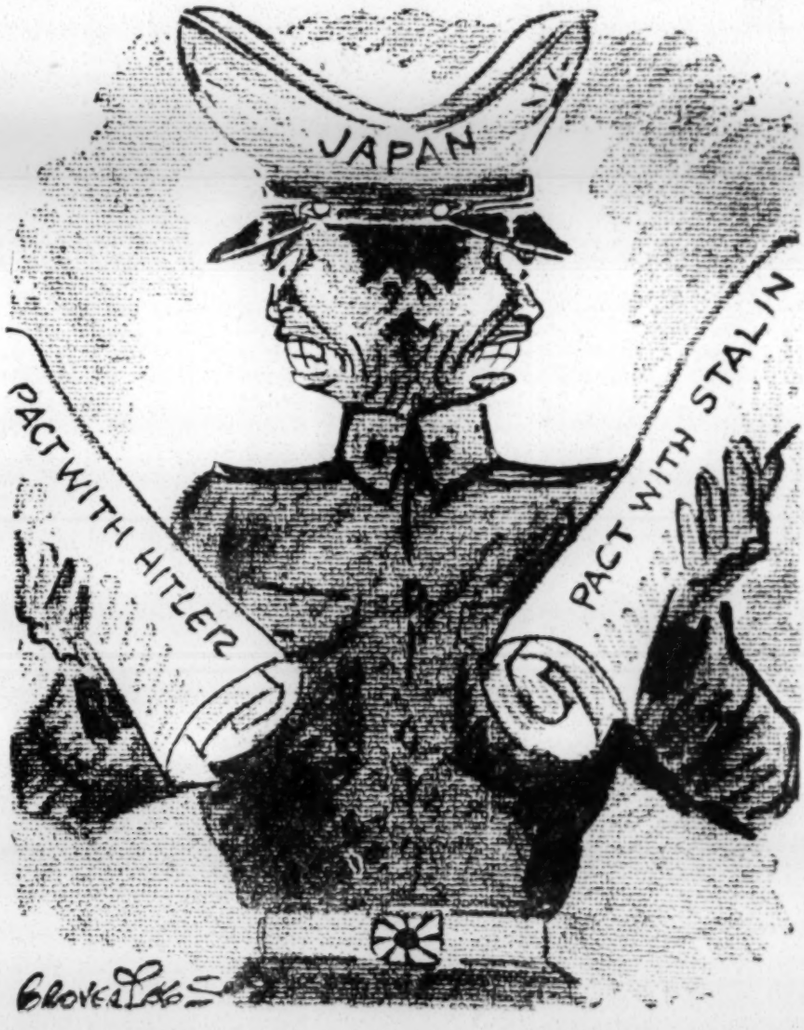
Considerable comment on the Roosevelt-Nomura talks has appeared in the Chinese press. The *Sao Tang Pao,* Army organ in Chungking, expressed the view that nothing would come of them. China would only engage in peace talks, the paper said, after Japan had withdrawn her troops from all the territories she has occupied. Japan naturally would not agree to do this, the paper added, and it would therefore be necessary to disarm her before she would be willing to listen to reason. The paper laid down the following prerequisites for peace conversations in the Far East:

1. Japanese troops must completely withdraw from China, including Manchuria, Hainan Island and the Paracels.
2. Japanese troops must withdraw from French Indo-China.
3. Japan must demilitarize her mandated islands in the Pacific.
4. Japan must form a responsible government.
5. Japan must declare the abolition of her continental policy and new order in Greater East Asia, and also support the Nine-Power Treaty and the Roosevelt-Churchill Eight-point declaration.

The *Shun Pao,* leading Chinese daily in Shanghai, opined that the views of Japan and the United States are so far apart that there is little possibility for any agreement or compromise. The *Shen Chow Jih Pao* expressed the suspicion that the proposals contained in Prince Konoye's message to President Roosevelt "are very likely unfavorable to China," saying that the suspicion was further emphasized by the failure of Washington to announce the contents of the note. Whatever the outcome of the Washington talks, the paper declared, China will adhere to her settled policy of continuing the campaign of resistance until all Japanese troops have been withdrawn from Chinese territory, including Manchuria.

The New York press, *Reuter* reported, minimized the importance of the Washington talks, but the *Baltimore Sun* was equivocal. "If Japanese-American relations are becoming worse," the paper said, "it is desirable to have direct communication between the responsible statesmen of the two nations (referring to the Konoye message), but if there is a prospect of improvement, direct communications should offer a better opportunity for realizing it." The United States, it added, has no desire to hedge Japan politically or economically, but also has no intention of surrendering American rights and interests in the Far East. "However," it concluded, "if Japan now values an old friendship and seeks to avoid further stress, the American people know that

How to Save Two Faces??



Louisville Courier-Journal

President Roosevelt and Secretary of State Hull will give a warm welcome to every genuine, concrete contribution to peace."

The *Yorkshire Post,* connected with which is Mr. Anthony Eden, Britain's Foreign Secretary, commented on the Washington talks to declare: "It is unthinkable that the United States Government would consider appeasing Japan at the expense of Russia. It is equally unthinkable that concessions would be made to Japan either by Britain or the United States at the expense of China or at the expense of the Dutch Empire overseas."

One can detect here a distinct undercurrent of alarm, and this is not surprising when it is considered that in the United States there is considerable sentiment in favor of appeasing Japan at almost anyone's expense —because Japan is (or rather was) such a "good customer" of the United States. This sentiment is largely reflected in the utterances of Senator Burton K. Wheeler, the well-known Isolationist from Montana,

who aired his views on the subject of American-Japanese relations to the press in Washington on Aug. 27.

Senator Wheeler charged that some of the Administration officials were trying to push the United States into war with Japan and declared that if the country did go to war with Japan, it would do so in order to preserve British domination of Asia rather then to help the United States. Britain dominates Shanghai and Hongkong, Senator Wheeler said, adding that "it is England who rules 400,000,000 people in India, the most poverty-stricken country I have visited in all the world.... There is no sympathy in the United States with England's desire to keep the people of India in virtual slavery." There is no reason why Japan and the United States should not live at peace, he added.

The *Yorkshire Post* believes that American appeasement of Japan is unthinkable, but in these days the unthinkable frequently comes to pass. Britain appeased Hitler by giving him Austria and the Sudetenland. Later she appeased Japan by closing the Burma highway for several months, thereby doing immense damage to China in her struggle with Japan. Perhaps, if Japan shows willingness to yield a little ground, it will be America's turn at the appeasement trick. Who knows?

JAPAN WORRIED BY SENDING OF U.S. MILITARY MISSION TO CHINA

Japan is clearly worried by the decision of the U.S. Government to send a military mission to China, as announced last week. The mission is headed by Brig.-Gen. John Magruder, one-time military attache at Peking.

The dispatch of this mission, and the decision to place it directly under the orders of the U.S. Secretary of War (Col. Henry L. Stimson), declared the Tokyo *Nichi-Nichi* on Aug. 29, "means that the United States intends to convert Chungking into an American army outpost." If the United States continues to obstruct Japan, the paper declared, "Japan will be forced to take action, heretofore avoided, in order to exist. Should an unfortunate situation result from such action, the United States will be to blame."

And Lieut.-Commander Kengo Tominago of the Navy Press Section of Imperial General Headquarters in Tokyo, in a radio broadcast the previous night, declared that the United States had gone beyond the stage of aiding or collaborating with Chungking and was actually assuming the leadership in an anti-Japanese encirclement.

The *Japan Times & Advertiser* took up the theme and wrote that the dispatch of the Magruder Mission to China was part of the pattern of the Pacific encirclement of Japan. "If this act is not a form of war participation on the side of Chungking against Japan, facts mean nothing in internationl affairs," the paper said, adding that the real purpose of the mission was not to give advice about shipments of needed war materials to Chungking, but to improve the fighting ability of Chiang Kai-shek's armies in the war against Japan.

If true, why does that worry Japan? Doesn't she have an "invincible army?"

Leading Japanese Banks Report Rising Profits

The common people of Japan are being obliged to an ever-increasing extent to tighten their belts. Luxuries disappeared from their lives long ago. Inroads are now being made on necessities. But the Japanese banks continue to reap large profits. For the first half of this year, according to an announcement by the Banker's Club in Tokyo recently, the aggregate net profits of the seven leading Japanese banks amounted to Yen 39,695,000, representing an increase of Yen 664,000 over the second half of 1940. Individual profits were:

The Sanwa Bank	Yen 6,033,000
The Yasuda Bank	„ 7,194,000
The Daiichi Bank	„ 5,877,000
The Mitsubishi Bank	„ 5,934,000
The Mitsui Bank	„ 5,807,000
The Sumitomo Bank	„ 5,947,000
The Daihyaku Bank	„ 2,903,000

LOOK OUT, MUSSOLINI!

For a period of five days, between August 24 and 29, Hitler and Mussolini met together "somewhere on the Eastern Front," according to announcement from Berlin. They examined all questions "in the spirit of close comradeship and unity of destiny which marks the relations between the two Axis powers," said the official communique, and their discussions were "inspired by the irrevocable will of the two nations and of their leaders to continue the war to a victorious end."

The Fuehrer-Duce get-together was inspired by something more—the need to offset the world-wide impression created by the dramatic Atlantic meeting between President Roosevelt and Mr. Churchill.

Japanese View on Moscow Meeting

Japanese military organ, Sin Shun Pao, published in the Chinese language at Shanghai, shows the German Nazis raining bombs on the proposed Moscow conference of America, Britain, and Russia, with Gen. Chiang Kai-shek hurrying up as a late arrival at the Moscow meeting.

What interests us more, however, is some of the "inspired" comment on the Fuehrer-Duce meeting which came out of Berlin through the good offices of the German *Transocean* agency. Political quarters in the Reich capital, according to this source, declared that "the political and military alliance between the two countries (Germany and Italy), which is firmly anchored in the hearts of the people of the two countries, is regarded by the German and Italian people more and more as an 'alliance forever.'"

The same "indissoluble" friendship was proclaimed by Hitler for Soviet Russia. In a note handed to the British ambassador in Berlin on Aug. 25, 1939, just after the conclusion of the Nazi-Soviet Pact, Hitler stated that he desired to stress "the irrevocable determination of Germany never again to enter into conflict with Russia." And in his address to the Reichstag on Sept. 1, 1939 Hitler declared: "Russia and Germany fought against one another in the World War. That shall and will not happen a second time."

Today, Hitler is campaigning against Russia. And so when Berlin starts talking about "close comradeship and unity" and an "alliance forever" with Fascist Italy, all good friends of Il Duce—if he has any friends—should be shouting:

"Look out, Mussolini!"

JAPAN RETAINS HER APPETITE FOR THE WEALTH OF THAILAND

BY JOHN AHLERS

THAILAND already last month might have fallen prey to Japan had not the Anglo-Saxon powers clearly indicated their opposition to further aggression against and pressure upon Bangkok. The Japanese appetite for Thailand was shown so keenly, and U.S.-British opposition appeared so strongly determined, that fears spread far and wide of an outbreak of a general Pacific war over this issue. The first September days saw these fears relieved as Japan once more decided to back down at the last moment. Yet there is no doubt that the Japanese definitely have earmarked Thailand as a potential booty whose seizure merely had to be postponed for a more convenient moment.

Americans and Englishmen frequently think of Thailand and French Indo-China as territories situated all too closely to British Malaya, Burma, the Netherlands Indies and the Philippines. In Japanese hands, of course, Thailand, just as French Indo-China, would give Tokyo excellent bases for carrying aggression farther South and West, and at any rate for exercising still heavier pressure upon colonized southeast Asia. Both these countries, however, equally represent very substantial values in themselves, and their permanent inclusion within the "new order" sphere would be of great advantage to the Japanese even if the latter could not advance further.

Control of Thailand would make Japan independent of Anglo-Saxon-Netherlands supplies in at least four important commodities, viz., rice, tin, rubber and teak wood. In the latter three, Japan always has been an importer. In rice, as a result of the China war, she has lost her former self-sufficiency, and for years to come prospects are for her grain production to remain highly deficitary even if Korea once more should manage to yield to Japan the former rice surpluses.

In French Indo-China, Japan already secured a valuable source of rice and rubber. Yet her demand is bigger than what this source can possibly yield to her. Thailand and French Indo-China together, however, in normal years produce exactly half of the world's rice export surplus. Their about 3,500,000 tons of export rice are far more than Japan can possible require. Of rubber, the two countries annually tap more than 100,000 tons, whereof they themselves absorb but an insignificant fraction. Their surplus of almost 100,000 tons of crude—about 15 per cent of world rubber exports—would more than satisfy even Japanese wartime demand. Thailand's tin output is almost 20,000 tons, and together with Indo-China's production yields slightly more than 25,000 tons annually, which corresponds to Japan's normal tin demand. In teak wood, Thailand is the world's biggest producer and exporter.

No wonder that Japan longs for the acquisition, in one way or another, of Thailand. Her ambitions in this direction, however, by no means meet only with Anglo-Saxon opposition. The present Thailand government, firmly established by the 1932-33 revolutions, is semi-military and the most pronouncedly nationalist government Thailand ever had. It has done more for the improvement of Thai defenses than any previous regime at Bangkok. It has fought at home the former economic paramountcy of the 2,500,000 Chinese who form almost one-fifth of Thailand's population, in order to raise the Thai people to economic prominence in their native country. It has fought and substantially loosened the firm hold which British and American oil, rubber, tin and general trade interests formerly had on the country, and it has successfully negotiated with the democracies new economic treaties more favorable to Thailand than the preceding arrangements.

More than once in these fights the Bangkok government used Japanese assistance, which Tokyo gladly offered to help its own aspirations in Thailand. Japanese technicians and goods, contracts with Japanese firms, etc., frequently assisted Bangkok in restricting Anglo-Saxon business in Thailand. In her conflict with French Indo-China this spring, Thailand made use to her advantage of Japan's grip on the French colony. Such political expediency has exposed the Thai government at home and abroad to accusations of willingly or unwillingly playing Thailand into the hands of the Japanese. Yet the facts do not bear out these accusations.

Nippon View of U.S. Aid to Russia

Japan Times & Advertiser

Uncle Sam is shown shouting, "Hey! Those supplies are needed here (in the Far East) for encirclement" as Russia walks off with lend-lease goods which otherwise would go to the A-B-C-D front.

Facts are that there is hardly an instance of any Anglo-Saxon or Chinese interest in Thailand which was made to suffer to the lasting advantage of competing Japanese interests. Bangkok's persistent policy throughout the past eight years has been to reserve for native Thai interests all advantages of which foreigners have been deprived. The new exclusive pro-Thai economic legislation is applied against the Japanese, too. Bangkok admits Japnnese interests on a basis of equality with other foreigners, but not with reserved Thai interests. New adviserships as well as trade and mining privileges requested by the Japanese have been refused. There is but a single minor Japanese adviser employed in a secondary civilian department of the Bangkok government; no Japanese military or naval men ever have been invited to advise Thai defense forces.

Thailand's independence policy is nowhere as obvious as in the economic field. Leading positions in important branches of the country's economic activities in recent years have been reserved for new government-sponsored concerns. Among these, the Thai Rice Company has been made the biggest rice exporter at Bangkok. The Thai Maritime Navigation Company runs half-a-dozen former American vessels, replacing the European trampers which deserted the Bangkok run. Other new Thai governmental companies established in the vicinity of Bangkok a paper mill, a sugar refinery as well as other new factories. Currency reserves continue to be invested chiefly in British securities, but the creation of a National Bank of Thailand is still under preparation.

Eighty per cent of Thailand's foreign trade is being transacted with the Sterling Bloc and the United

States. British exchange and trade controls, U.S. export restrictions, and shortage of cargo space for the past two years unfavorably influenced Thailand's foreign commerce. Price and export volume increases in rubber and tin were but inadequate compensation. Naturally Thailand seized upon opportunities to expand trade with Japan, who offered industrial products no longer delivered by the Anglo-Saxon world, and who at the same time started buying Thai rice on a large scale. Bangkok proved accomodating, and more than one barter deal with Tokyo was arranged. Yet again in this field Thailand knows how to watch over her true interests.

On July 31, the National Banking Bureau of the Bangkok Finance Ministry granted the Yokohama Specie Bank a U.S.$2,500,000 credit, in Thai currency, to finance Japanese purchases in Thailand. This credit constituted an exceptional facility, and in London and New York was regarded with anxiety as in the nature of the French Banque de l'Indochine's ill-famed credit grants to the Japanese. Not more than two weeks later, the Japanese asked Bangkok for another such credit to the amount of U.S.$10,000,000. But this time Thailand firmly insisted upon immediate and full coverage, and did so successfully. After some hesitation, the Yokohama Specie Bank last week agreed to sell to Thailand 2,250,000 worth of genuine gold bullion, to be shipped to Bangkok at a moment's notice.

In these circumstances, it is not surprising to see Japan rapidly getting more and more irritated by Thailand. It is beyond the mental capacities of "new order" promoters to grasp that in general Thailand has exactly the same rights Japan has, and that in Thailand Bangkok has all the rights and Japan none. Of late, the Tokyo press, undoubtedly obeying orders by the Japanese Cabinet Information Board, started attacking the Thai government. Especially the Thai ministers of finance and economy form targets of Japanese press attacks. They are accused of failing to understand the times, and their resignation is being asked. Should they refuse to withdraw, a "Second Revolution" would threaten Thailand, the Tokyo *Nichi-Nichi* threatens. Such language is perfectly well understood, and everybody knows what it implies when used by Japan.

THE PRICE OF RICE

We are indebted to the Central Press Service, an organ of the puppet Wang Ching-wei regime, for an exceedingly interesting piece of information. The agency carried a report on Aug. 20 which stated that due to bountiful harvests in nearby villages fresh supplies of rice had been arriving continuously in Nanking and that this had caused the price of the staple to drop to $80 per picul, with every prospect of a further drop to $70 or less.

The price of Chinese rice in Shanghai is in the neighborhood of $150 per picul, while Saigon rice, imported from French Indo-China, sells at between $130 and $140 per picul. In other words, the price of Chinese rice in Shanghai is nearly double the Nanking price.

Japanese military restraints on the free movement of Chinese rice into Shanghai plus the taxes which the Japanese Army extorts, undoubtedly account for some of the huge difference, but certainly not all of it. Rice hoarders and profiteers are responsible for the rest. Is it not clear that the local municipal authorities should take vigorous steps to curb the nefarious operations of these vampires?

American Mails Are Still Being Interfered With

The latest consignment of mail from the United States—some 1,700-1,800 sacks brought in on the s.s. President Garfield last Sunday—was delivered fairly promptly to Shanghai addressees in the early part of this week, undoubtedly because of protests by the American authorities over the detention of two previous consignments by Japanese censors at the Central Post Office in Hongkew.

In face of the known fact that the two consignments had been detained, the Central Post Office attempted feeble denials in the local press. Since some of the letters arriving this week were dated as far back as the beginning

Mail from the United States

Some 1,800 sacks of American mail reached Shanghai last Sunday on the s.s. President Garfield, and unlike earlier shipments on the s.s. President Harrison and s.s. Ruth Alexander, the mail was not detained by Japanese censors in the Central Post Office. Although certain printed matter, as described in the accompanying paragraphs, was seized for return to the senders, all letter mail was fairly promptly delivered, due no doubt to protests against mail seizures made previously by the American authorities.

of July, whereas the President Garfield could hardly have left San Francisco later than, say, August 13 (she came here direct via Honolulu), there is more than a suspicion that the detained letter mail was intentionally distributed together with the President Garfield's consignment in order to create the impression that it had arrived on that ship. Such a futile attempt to save face for the meddlesome Japanese censors only serves to emphasize the unreliability of the Central Post Office under Japanese control.

Interference with American mail arriving at Shanghai has by no means ceased. The Chinese postal authorities revealed on Sept. 2, according to a report in the *North-China Daily News*, that the Japanese censors have for some time been seizing and returning to the publishers certain American magazines destined for individual subscribers in Shanghai.

The Japanese censors have thus set themselves up as judges of what the Shanghai public shall or shall not read in the realm of American periodical literature. Among the periodicals being seized is the *Reader's Digest*. This is openly admitted. But there is a strong suspicion that publications such as *Time* and *Newsweek*, which subscribers have lately failed to receive, are under ban. The postal authorities stated that in all cases where the Japanese censors banned a publication, the American postal authorities were notified and the offending publications returned to the point of origin.

If the action of the Japanese censors here is one of retaliation, it is stupid in the extreme. For while they seize periodicals which arrive in the mails for individual subscribers, they do not touch bulk orders shipped as freight to Shanghai, although these consignments must be passed by the Customs, which the Japanese control. Thus while subscribers are deprived of copies addressed to them, they can by expending a little more money purchase other copies of the same publications, openly and freely, in the bookstores of Shanghai.

At any rate, it seems to us that the admitted seizures now taking place call for another vigorous protest by the American authorities.

Japanese Launch Camouflaged Anti-Jewish Campaign

The Japan "Anti-Espionage Federation," which includes many high militarists in its directorate, has launched an anti-Semitic campaign under the camouflage of anti-espionage vigilante activities which have been in existence for several years. According to the *Hochi Shimbun*, which is the Nazi organ in Japan, the new ideology of the anti-espionage organization will be declared at a public meeting which has been called for next Sunday in Tokyo.

The article in the *Hochi* said that the slogans of the forthcoming meeting would be, "Jews are the enemies of the world," and "Complete Destruction of Espionage." A chief object of the meeting will be to foster the formation of branches of the organization throughout the country in

Dr. Quo Meets the Press

Photo by Thomas Kwang

Dr. Quo Tai-chi, China's new Foreign-Minister, holds his first press conference with foreign and Chinese newspapermen in Chungking. Dr. Quo is shown seated in the background, facing the camera.

order that the Japanese people "may be made aware of the menace of espionage and Jews."

The Nazi *Transocean* news service issued a dispatch from Tokyo on Aug. 26 stating that the meeting scheduled for next Sunday "would be the forerunner of anti-Jewish manifestations throughout Japan." The well-informed correspondent in Tokyo of the German news service said that speakers at the demonstration would include former generals, admirals and members of the Diet. The German news service also alleged in Geobbelian fashion that large numbers of Jews who have been staying in the large cities of Japan, awaiting an opportunity to proceed to the United States have regarded Japan as something of "a holiday resort for Jewish benefit." The Germans thought that this had greatly aroused the indignation of the Japanese people.

While anti-Jewish declarations and propaganda in Japan have largely been confined to the German-subsidized *Hochi Shimbun*, the *Asahi*, organ of the Army clique, referred to the Roosevelt-Churchill meeting as "Jew-inspired." Much to the surprise of its readers, the paper published an article (Aug. 15) in which the writer blamed the Jews for practically all ills of the world. The paper said that the Jews had "re-elected Roosevelt to a third term; they had coaxed Churchill to wage war on Germany; the Jews also backed Stalin; the Jews are conspiring to overthrow the world's ruling powers."

The development of air and naval bases in the Atlantic and Pacific was inspired by Jews, as also were air bases in Burma and China, the object being to use these places as bases for bombing Japan. The Jews, continued the writer in the *Hochi*, "have abandoned their ancient cultural domination ambitions and are now seeking to establish a new world order . . . these remarks may be laughed at as a dream of a novelist, but they are of utmost importance."

The *Hochi* somewhat earlier had published an editorial under the heading, "The Japanese Sword," which warned the Japanese people "to be on their guard against the activities of an increasing number of Jews in the Japanese Empire." The article said that the poverty-stricken countryless nomad refugees represented only one side of the picture . . . "on the other side, the Jew must be recognized as the wielder of unlimited financial power; the inventor of the gold standard; the creator of Masonry as well as other social and recreational institutions which shed a demoralizing influence, such as cafes, dance-halls, and certain moving pictures of an undesirable nature . . . the presence of 3,000 Jews in any country is sufficient to carry out subversive activities."

Since anti-Semitism has followed the extension of Nazi influence into all countries which have come under German domination, it probably was inevitable that the same thing would happen in Japan. While the Japanese have always been susceptible to anti-foreign campaigns, usually fostered by one or more of the secret reactionary societies, this apparently is the first time the country has been pushed into an agitation against the Jews, who are also an oriental people. There are large numbers of Jewish residents in Japan whose ancestors date back to the earliest foreign settlers in Japanese ports. Many of these families have intermarried with the Japanese to such an extent that an anti-Jewish drive in Japan might lead to ludicrous developments.

Perhaps the most serious possibilities connected with the development of anti-Semitism among the Japanese concern the welfare of thousands of Jewish refugees who are living in the Hongkew section of Shanghai, which is under the domination of the Japanese Army. Some time ago a Japanese-fostered White Russian paper, the *Far Eastern Times* (published in Hongkew), launched an anti-Jewish campaign here, but it was discontinued as a result of a strong protest lodged by the Municipal Council, which also was included in the paper's anti-Jewish campaign.

The White Russian so-called "anti-communist" committees which the Japanese have set up in practically all cities controlled by the Japanese Army in North China and Manchuria, have always been anti-Jewish. Recently the committee in Tientsin issued orders to all Russian Jews employed by American, British and Soviet firms to register with the committee, otherwise they would be forced to cease working for these concerns. The committees also forbade Russian Jews from becoming members of Jewish clubs in Japanese-controlled cities.

Although the anti-Jewish campaign in Japan has not yet been launched, its results were foreshadowed in the arrival in Shanghai—from Japan—of 596 Polish Jews, who arrived in Japan from Russia more than a year ago. The Japanese had informed the Polish Jews that they could remain in Japan indefinitely, but shortly after the appearance of anti-Jewish articles in the Nazi-controlled *Hochi*, the Japanese police authorities found defects in the visas carried by the refugees and forced them to come to Shanghai. They arrived here on two ships, the Asama Maru on Aug. 24 and the Tatuta Maru on Aug. 31. According to articles in the local Japanese newspapers, approximately 900 European Jewish refugees, who had fled from Hitler's wrath, and had found refuge in Japan, were now forced to make another move—to overcrowded Shanghai, where some 25,000 Jewish refugees from Nazi Germany and Austria already reside.

Jewish Conference in Moscow

Of interest in connection with the development of Hitler-inspired anti-Semitism in Japan, was an announcement in Moscow on August 24 stating that a meeting of representatives of all Jewish peoples was being held in the Soviet capital. According to *Havas*, the conference was similar to a meeting of representatives of all Slav peoples held in Moscow recently. According to a report by *United Press*, twenty-six prominent Soviet Jews who attended the Moscow conference signed an urgent appeal to world Jewry "to unite and combat Hitlerism, wreck Nazi resources, organize a universal boycott of Germany and aid the Soviet Union, which is fighting mankind's common enemy." The warning said that "wholesale extermination awaits all Jews, including those in America and England, unless Germany is defeated." The Moscow convention declared that "effective vengeance would be taken for the millions of slaughtered Jews and other enslaved nationalities held by the German Nazis." The Jewish Labor Party in Palestine, on August 27, sent a telegram to the Soviet meeting, urging the Russians to continue their struggle against the German Nazis "with all the strength that can be mustered for this fight."

Attention was called at the Moscow meeting to the fact that the Soviet Union is the only country where anti-Jewish activities, or anti-racial moves of any type, are legally punishable by severe penalties.

Further Charges Brought Against Former Deputy U. S. Marshal

Sam Titlebaum, former Deputy Marshal of the U.S. Court in Shanghai, who was arrested on August 9 on a charge of illegally disposing of firearms belonging to the Court, which had been placed in his custody, will face new and more serious charges of attempting to conceal his true identity, when his cames to trial. Owing to his inability to obtain bail, Titlebaum has been confined in Ward Road jail.

Titlebaum appeared before Special Judge Nelson E. Lurton in U.S. Court for preliminary hearing on Wednesday, August 27. As Judge Lurton proceeded to read the preliminary charges of embezzlement of government property, Titlebaum interrupted and asked that the reading be waived as he possessed a copy of the charges brought against him. Titlebaum then pleaded not guilty to the twelve charges of disposing of revolvers belonging to the Court. As Titlebaum was not represented by an attorney, he was asked whether he wished the Court to appoint an attorney to defend him. Titlebaum answered in the affirmative, following which Judge Lurton announced that Paul F. Kops, partner in the law firm of Allman, Davies and Kops, had been appointed to handle Titlebaum's defense.

Sergeant Paul W. Leininger of the U.S. Fourth Marines acted as Chief Bailiff at the preliminary hearing and will continue through the formal trial. Two other Marines, Sergeant John C. Hayes and Corporal Floyd J. Dudley, served as Assistant Bailiffs. They were sworn in by William T. Collins, Clerk of the Court.

The original charges against Titlebaum, which were filed by District Attorney Leighton Shields, involved Titlebaum's alleged disposal of two revolvers and several hundred rounds of ammunition to interests in the Shanghai badlands, which allegedly were connected with the unrecognized government of Wang Ching-wei at Nanking.

The guns and ammunition were valued at US$210, according to the District Attorney. Titlebaum's inability to supply a bond of US$5,000 caused him to be placed in Ward Road jail. He was brought into Court for the preliminary hearing by Detective Inspector J. G. Crighton of the Crime Branch of the Municipal Police Department of the International Settlement.

Shortly following the preliminary hearing, the District Attorney announced that evidence of serious wrong-doing by Titlebaum in the United States prior to his coming to China a year ago, had been discovered. This discovery was made in connection with Titlebaum's application for the position of Deputy Marshal of the U.S. Court. According to the information filed by the District Attorney, the accused had attempted to cover up his real identity by failing to indicate on the official information card certain physical defects or marks, which applicants are legally required to indicate. One mark was an operation scar on his right foot, and another was that his left leg was 1¼ inches shorter than his right leg, which caused him to walk with a perceptible stoop. It also was alleged that Titlebaum had been guilty of the even more serious charge of substituting on the record card the finger-prints of another for his own, which he was required to place on his identification record. It also was charged that he had made false statements and representations on his application, which had been transmitted to the Department of Justice at Washington, and had caused the United States Attorney General to authorize and approve his permanent appointment as Deputy Marshal.

As a result of these disclosures and an inquiry by the Federal Bureau of Investigation at Washington it was indicated that Titlebaum may have been involved in criminal activities in the United States prior to his arrival in China. One allegation was that Titlebaum's real finger-prints corresponded to those of a man who had been tried and convicted of grand larceny in New York in 1929 and had been a fugitive from justice since 1932. Another charge was that he allegedly had been involved in a forgery escapade at San Antonio, Texas in May, 1932.

Titlebaum came to China last year and stated he was correspondent for a newspaper in Seattle. Later he became a radio commentator over Station XMHC, owned by the *Shanghai Evening Post*. However, he was dropped from this position because of a dispute over policy with George Bruce, manager of the paper. Titlebaum then tried to promote his own station, but gave up the attempt when he was appointed Deputy Marshal. Titlebaum told acquaintances in Shanghai that he had once been connected with the Chicago Police Department and had been wounded in the hip by a revolver shot fired by a gangster. As a result of the injury, "which caused him to limp," he said that he had joined the *Chicago City News Bureau*. Later he worked on the Pacific Coast, he stated. It also was stated that he had told local newspapermen that he had been employed by Hearst to break the strike of the Newspaper Guild in Hearst's Seattle *Post-Intelligencer*.

Aside from the formal charges, it was reported that Titlebaum was heavily indebted to certain night club resorts in the badlands, where he allegedly had been a frequent visitor and had entertained friends. He was a familiar figure about the city and had a wide acquaintance.

Panama-Registered Ship Drops 14 Destitute Sailors Here

The Panama Steamship Company's cargo ship, Oradell, registered at Panama, discharged fourteen destitute American sailors on the Shanghai beach last week. The men stated they had signed on the ship at the Panama Consulate in New Orleans, "for a one-way trip to Shanghai." The actual owners of the ship were said to be Wallem and Company, Norwegian ship brokers and agents of 93 Canton Road. The sailors quickly spent the wages which they received on landing here and in consequence were in a destitute condition. The American Consulate-General is required by law to provide them with transportation back to the United States on the first available ship.

The announcement that four or five further ships of the same company were coming to Shanghai with crews possessing "one-way" jobs aroused considerable apprehension here as the relief funds in the American Community Fund, administered by the American Association, are said to be seriously depleted because of heavy demands occasioned by the evacuation of American women and children in recent months.

Italian Warship Reaches Port After Eluding British Patrols

Considerable surprise was occasioned in Shanghai on Aug. 29 when the Italian sloop Eritrea, which escaped several months ago from British naval patrols in the Red Sea and Indian Ocean, puffed up the Whangpoo River for what apparenly was a brief visit. Painted a dull battleship grey, and flaunting the flag of Fascist Italy, the warship tied up for a brief space at Lower Buoys 20-22 and then slipped up-river to the Japanese-operated Kiangnan Dock.

Next day, gun muzzles bared, the warship eased down-river again, but whether she left the port has not been ascertained as yet. The brevity of her stay at the Kiangnan Dock suggests that she was only refuelled and re-provisioned there, with perhaps some minor repairs thrown in.

An account of the warship's arrival in the British *North-China Daily News* noted that the vessel had supposedly been taking refuge in Japan after her escape from the Red Sea, and that according to international law the vessel should have been interned in that country. Perhaps so. But British warships enter the supposedly neutral ports of the United States for repairs, refuelling and reprovisioning, the latest case being that of the aircraft carrier *H.M.S. Illustrious*. The United States acts in such matters, not as a neutral but as an ally of Great Britain. If the Japanese afford similar accomodation to their Axis partner, Italy, there can hardly be any legitimate complaint from British or American sources.

If the Eritrea has indeed left Shanghai, and if she should venture on to the high seas, perhaps the British navy will manage to "get" her this time.

Chinese Say Counter-Offensive Launched in Five Provinces; Nippon Air Raids Continuing

The Sino-Japanese war news was this week highlighted by the reported launching of a general Chinese counter-attack on all fronts in Fukien, Chekiang, Kiangsu, Anhwei, and Kiangsi provinces. Large-scale Japanese operations against the Chinese Communist troops in North China were also reported by **Domei** to be continuing, with a series of victories. Continuing and intensifying their bombing of the Chinese wartime capital, Japanese planes blasted the Chungking area and other Szechwan cities for three successive days since Aug. 30.

The Chinese offensive, which according to **United Press** was started on Aug. 25, was the biggest Chinese initiative since the winter offensive in 1939, Chinese military observers said. They believed that it might be regarded as preliminary to a general counter-offensive and was aimed at warning the Japanese against withdrawing their forces to reinforce their armies either in the South Seas or Manchuria.

Chiang Gives Order

The **Yomuiri's** Hongkong correspondent, quoting reliable sources, said that General Chiang Kai-shek issued an order on Aug. 25 for the opening of a general offensive in north, central, and south China on Oct. 10. General Chiang, the correspondent pointed out, feels certain that October will mark a turning point in the South Seas situation, and is stressing Chungking's part in the all-out fight by the Democracies. The present Chinese operations in the Third War Zone, covering Chekiang, Anhwei, and Kiangsu provinces, may be considered as "feeling-out operations" for a major October offensive in cooperation with Britain, Russia, and the United States, he added.

Apparently taking advantage of the first sign of fair weather, more than 100 Japanese planes severely pounded the western and eastern outskirts of Chungking after a week's recess and twice blasted Wanhsien, evacuation center on the south bank of the Yangtsze, 12 miles west of Chungking. Areas around the American Embassy were hit, but no foreign casualties were reported. Damaged in this raid were the Chinese Red Cross Hospital, the cottage of the Defag Co. (a German firm), and a missionary middle school. One bomb crashed through the roof of the residence of Arnold Vaught, a Canadian.

While American and Japanese diplomats were holding parleys at Washington regarding the Far Eastern crisis, a Japanese incendiary bomb landed 150 yards away from the spot where the American ambassador, Mr. Clarence E. Gauss, and his staff were working. No damage, however, was done.

More Air Raids

Meanwhile, according to a Japanese military dispatch quoted by **Domei**, another four squadrons pounded Laochuntung, across the river from Chungking, blasting the residences of Chinese government leaders. The Japanese war communique also claimed the loss of a 1,000-ton Chinese steamer near Wanhsien while steaming upriver. Two other transports, each approximately 5,000 tons, were also claimed to have been hit.

Another **Domei** report, quoting the press section of the Japanese Fleet in Central China waters, described the first Japanese raid on Sichang, in Sikang province, which is an important junction in the communication system of Szechwan, Yunnan and Tibet.

After the widespread raid over Szechwan province the previous day, waves of Japanese bombers roared over Chungking again on Aug. 31, one wave bombing the western suburbs, and several other waves passing over Chungking in the direction of Chengtu, the Szechwan provincial capital. The compound of **Reuters** office was badly damaged, as five bombs landed within a radius of ten yards of the building.

The editorial offices and the printing department of the **Yi Shih Pao**, Catholis daily, were demolished during the raid, but the journal appeared as usual the following day. Founded 26 years ago at Tientsin, the journal moved on account of the Sino-Japanese hostilities to Kunming and then to Chungking. Considerable damage was done to the office of the journal on June 18 last year during a Japanese air raid on Chungking. Only last month the newspaper premises were again bombed, and its editor, Hsieh Yun-peng, was killed.

Paper to Continue

Dr. Paul Yu Pin, Bishop of Nanking and chairman of the Board of Directors of the **Yi Shih Pao**, in a press interview stated that the paper would continue to be published, though in one sheet temporarily. Recalling the past history of the journal, Dr. Yu Pin added that the paper has continuously struggled against the evil influences threatening China's national existence.

Carrying out far-flung raids over Chungking, Chengtu and Liangshan, the Japanese planes dropped leaflets to the effect that Chinese orphan children were being taken care of in Japanese-occupied Canton. Bombs dropped from the same machines, however, partially wrecked the orphanage sponsored by Madame Chiang Kai-shek.

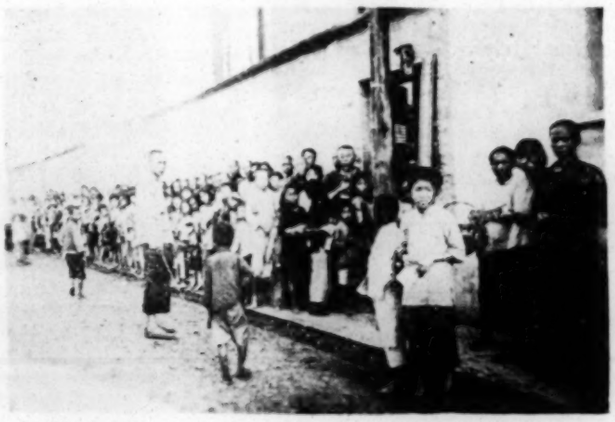
Japanese planes, though totaling only 27, visited Chungking on Sept. 1, the third consecutive day of the serial attack. Random hits were scored in the hills and some distance westward of Chungking proper.

More Missions Hit

Adding to the list of damaged foreign properties in Free China, three foreign missions were badly struck during a Japanese raid on Kweilin, Kwangsi province, early last month. The Anglican Mission operating in the northern section of the city came in for its share of destruction. The Southern Baptist Mission, American, which suffered seriously during past raids, again sustained damage, while the American Christian and Missionary Alliance Mission, whose property was previously damaged by bombing and burned by fire, once more shared the same fate, though the damage is thought to have been moderate, according to a report in the **North-China Daily News**. The loss of life during that raid was estimated at some hundreds owing to the fact that most of the previous bombing took place outside the city, causing the populace to pay little heed to the alarm signals.

The American Bible Society near the north gate of Changsha was demolished during a Japanese air raid over Hunan province on Aug. 24, the official **Central News Agency** at Chungking reported. Hunan cities were again bombed on Aug. 26, with Hsingtan as the chief target, the report added. Among other Free China cities bombed the same day was Paochi, terminus of the Lunghai Railway in Shensi province, according to the same report.

Lined Up for Relief



Thousands of war victims in the Shaoshing district of Chekiang Province, lined up to receive their portions of wheat and rice supplied by the American Red Cross.

Skirmishes Reported

Sporadic skirmishes between Chinese and Japanese troops have been reported to be going on all fronts. A **Reuter** report dated Aug. 28, quoting a Chinese military dispatch, disclosed fighting in eastern China provinces since Aug. 25. In Chekiang, Chinese forces are said to have attacked along both banks of the Chientang River. While one Chinese column was advancing on Hsiaoshan, south of Hangchow on the south bank of the Chientang, other detachments on the north bank simultaneously attacked Yuhang and Wukang where the Chinese demolished defense works and set fire to supplies after capturing both places. A **United Press** dispatch, dated Aug. 29, added that Chinese troops were also attacking Shaoshing, east of Hangchow.

Changshing and Hsiangshan on the Kiangsu-Chekiang border, and Kaoshun on the Kiangsu-Anhwei border, were attacked by the Chinese, while in southern Anhwei Chinese troops are reported to have been attacking Tungliu and Kweichi.

Further extending the war picture, fierce fighting was raging in the vicinity of Foochow and Nanchang, provincial capitals of Fukien and Kiangsi, respectively, according to a Chinese military dispatch quoted by **United Press.** The Chinese capture of Futsing in northeastern Fukien on Aug. 27 was reported by **Kuo Min.** On the same day, according to another **Kuo Min** dispatch, Chinese guerillas smashed into the west gate of Siushui in northern Kiangsi and set fire to Japanese foodstuffs and munition depots.

Hata Makes Statement

A statement to the effect that Japese troops will be evacuated from occupied China after the conclusion of the "purification" campaign in Nanking-Japanese-controlled areas was made by General Hata, Japanese commander-in-chief in China, who returned to Nanking on Aug. 20 after

an inspection tour of Soochow, Hangchow, Taichang, and Quinsan. Expressing satisfaction over the co-operation between the Japanese and the Chinese in the campaign, he told the **Central Press Service** that in order to effect a nation-wide peace "regional peace zones" should first be created. Gen. Hata's statement coincides with the view of Tao Shi-sheng, a former supporter of Wang Ching-wei, who suggested in a special article that Japanese troops were withdrawing to allow Chinese troops of the new regime to take over control of unimportant districts. He also suggested that Japanese troops might remain in the triangular area embracing Nanking, Shanghai and Hangchow.

AMERICANS HAVE NARROW ESCAPE IN CHUNGKING

Miraculous escapes from death were experienced in Chungking by six Americans, mostly missionaries, on Aug. 30 when Japanese incendiary bombs landed 20 feet from the house of Mr. Arnold Vaught, where the Americans were holding conference. None of them was even slightly injured although the house was burned down. They were: Messrs Arnold Vaught, chairman of the American Red Cross Committee for West China and the American Coordinating Committee for West China; Maurice Votaw, former professor of journalism at St. John's University and now connected with the Ta Kung Pao, Arthur N. Young, adviser to the Ministry of Finance, John Matheson, C. E. Rappe, and Mrs. P. D. Wolcott.

The official Central News Agency at Chungking also disclosed that the German Catholic Hospital at Lanchow was bombed the next day and a German doctor injured when 60 Japanese planes raided the city. Liangchow, 150 miles northwest of Lanchow on the Red Route to Russia, and Lintiao, 80 miles south of Lanchow, were also blasted.

Successful military operations against the Chinese communists in North China were claimed by **Domei** which, quoting the press section of the Japanese Expeditionary Forces in China, disclosed that the Japanese immobilized Gen. Yang Cheng-wu's First Army near Peilushan, northwest Hopei, while other Japanese units dealt a "crushing blow" against Gen. Hsiao Ke's troops near Miyun, northeast of Peiping. Meanwhile, added the report, Japanese troops were closing in on the main body of the enemy entrenched in the mountainous region of Chenkiayuan and Chenchwan, southwestern Hopei.

Another **Domei** dispatch, dated Sept. 1, reported that early dislodgement of 37,000 Chinese Communist troops from the Faoping area, west Hopei province, was seen as Japanese detachments had been steadily tightening their encirclement since Aug. 29.

General Feng Yu-hsiang, Vice-chairman of the Military Affairs Commission in Chungking, has been appointed commander-in-chief of the First War Zone, replacing Gen. Wei Li-huang, who was removed from office as a result of the defeat of the Chinese during a Japanese spring offensive in southern Shansi and northern Honan early this year, **Domei** reports.

Derailment of a Hangchow-bound freight train on Sept. 2 near Sungkiang, approximately 40 miles from Shanghai, which resulted in the overturning of eight cars and temporary suspension of traffic, was another feature of the activities of Chinese guerillas who were also reportedly active around the Taihu region on the Kiangsu-Chekiang border.

Motives Behind the Reorganization Of the Puppet Nanking Government

BY ARGUS

The recent political reorganization of the Nanking regime brings clearly to the fore the bitter rivalries between the various Nanking factions and shows that desperate financial situation which the Wang Ching-wei regime finds itself in.

Most noteworthy feature of the reorganization was the merging of the Ministry of Police into a bureau under the Ministry of Interior, and the merging of the Social Affairs Ministry into a Social Welfare Promotion Committee. In addition to these changes, announced August 16, five other ministries were amalgamated into two.

No Policy Change

No change in Nanking policies as far as the public is aware is expected to follow the reorganization. It is generally believed, however, that the various rivalries between Nanking factions will remain as intense as before. The change in police administration including the change in captainship at 76 Jessfield Road in Shanghai will enable the Ministry of Finance to have more control over police finances, which include money which 76 Jessfield Road has allegedly been obtaining from gambling control and other activities.

Another outcome is that the various activities which 76 Jessfield Road as well as the former Social Affairs Ministry have carried on will still be continued, but under different direction and in a much less open and obvious manner.

The most important result of the reorganization is the growth in power of Chen Chun, Nanking's Minister of Interior.

Police Minister Disliked

In the rivalries between the various Nanking cliques, one of the important factors is that Li Shih-chuen, who has been Minister of Police, has been the object of dislike of both Wang Ching-wei and the Minister of Finance, Chou Fu-hai. The latter, who has been having a difficult time of it as far as finance goes, has been angry, it is said, because his ministry did not receive more of the income which is generally alleged to accrue to 76 Jessfield Road. He is said to have believed that Li used all the money for himself.

Both Wang and Chou are said to have feared the rising power of Li. For some time Li has been acting quite independently and getting out of the control of Wang. Wang is said to have not liked the open and rather high-handed manner in which certain activities of the police have been carried on, particularly as they have been brought too directly to public attention.

Li was therefore transferred to another post which is just as important, however, as the one he had. He is now the general secretary of the Rural Pacification Movement with headquarters in Soochow. This movement, which is being financially backed by Japan, represents Nanking's final effort to get control of the rural areas of Central China by getting control of the guerillas.

The Ministry of Police has now been made a Police Bureau in the Ministry of Interior, with Soo Zeng-teh, formerly head of the city police in Nanking, as chief. Under Soo, who is said to be a follower of Li, it is believed the same police activities will be carried on, but more economically.

Woo Su-pao Goes

Another important change in the police is that Woo Su-pao, captain of the political police at 76 Jessfield Road, has been removed from this post.

Woo was disliked because of squabbles over the revenues which 76 Jessfield Road is generally rumored to obtain from gambling control and kidnapping activities. At present 76 Jessfield Road is said to have some six gambling dens under its control. They are termed "private dens" inasmuch as public gambling is supposed to be abolished.

Woo also earned dislike because of his growing power and refusal to take orders from Nanking. It is also understood that his activities have been conducted in too uncloaked a manner to please Nanking.

Ordered to Changchow

Woo was therefore ordered to Changchow to do rural pacification work. He refused to accept the transfer, inasmuch as he finds himself well-placed in Shanghai. No longer a captain at 76 Jessfield Road, he will still continue to carry on activities which have made him familiar in Shanghai for some time, well-informed circles declare. Inasmuch as he was always something of an independent force and never kept any office hours at 76 Jessfield Road before, it does not make a great deal of change in his life, and presumably absolves Nanking from responsibility for his acts.

The new head of "76" is a certain Tung who has been the vice-minister of police under Li. While Tung will continue to carry on the same activities at "76" as have been hitherto carried on there, he will do it in a much less obvious fashion, it is generally stated. The Nanking regime, particularly Wang, does not relish too much publicity being given the political police activities, especially at a moment when Nanking wishes to push its bank-note circulation and try to gain the confidence of the public.

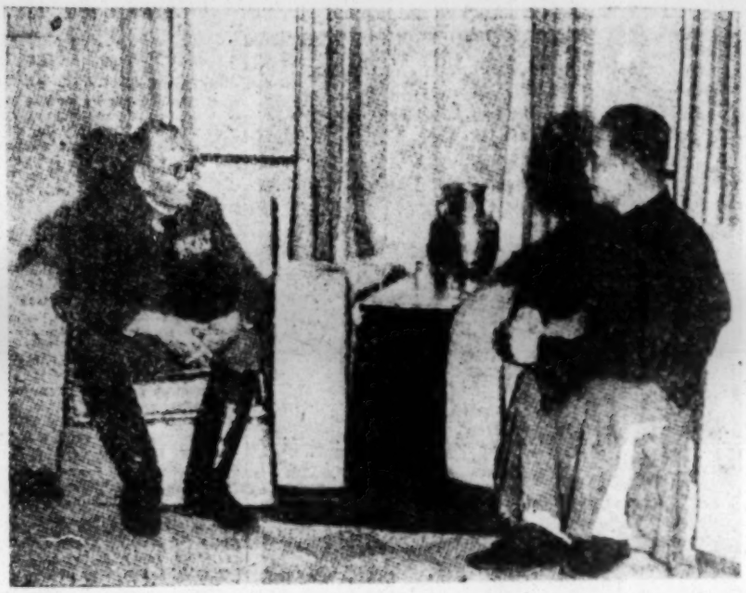
Social Ministry Abolished

Another important shift was the abolition of the Social Affairs Ministry which was headed by Ting Mo-tsuen. This ministry was generally supposed to give its attention to the control of public bodies, student activities, labor affairs and various non-police secret service work. Its activities will now be carried on by the Social Welfare Promotion Committee, but since there is no longer a ministry such activities, it is felt by Nanking, will not be so obvious to the public. Ting has been given another post of equal rank.

(Continued on Page 28)

PICTURES AND CARTOONS FROM A WORLD IN CONFLICT

Japanese Bomb Chinese City—Wang Meets the General



These pictures, one showing Japanese destruction of a Chinese city by air-bombs and the other showing Wang Ching-wei head of the Nanking puppet Government having tea with a high Japanese military commander—who may have ordered the bombing—appeared in the same issue of the Japan Times-Advertiser, organ of the Tokyo Foreign Office. The unfortunate city, shown in flames following a raid by Japanese planes, was Susang, in southwestern Anhwei Province, not far from Shanghai, which was bombed in mid-August. The high Japanese Army officer whom Wang is entertaining at tea is Gen. Yasutsugu Okamura, Commander-in-Chief of Japanese troops in North China. The meeting took place recently while the General was inspecting the military situation in Central China.

"We Hope It Doesn't Happen"

The Chicago Daily News.

United Europe

The Chicago Daily News.

Soviets Counter-Attack to Stem Nazi Advances as World War II Enters Third Year

Vigorous counter-offensives by Soviet troops on all the main sectors of the Russo-German front, and determined efforts by Nazi forces to break up the Soviet drives, featured European war news during the past week as World War II, the most gigantic and bloody in all history, entered its third year.

On Sept. 1, with the battles on the Eastern Front raging with unbroken fury, Iran signed a peace treaty with Great Britain and Soviet Russia after Anglo-Soviet forces had taken possession of most key points in the country. A new Iranian government has undertaken to expel German Nazis from the country, and the armed forces of Iran, which offered scarcely any resistance to the Anglo-Soviet invasion of their country, are now being demobilized.

Critical points on the Soviet-German war front, where the Nazis are now concentrating their greatest onslaughts, are the Leningrad area in the north and the southern Ukraine.

16 Miles from Leningrad

Mid-week reports out of Berlin claimed that the spearhead of the German advance on Leningrad had reached the region of Krasnoye Selo, about 16 miles southwest of Leningrad, and predicted that a "sensational announcement" regarding operations in this area might be expected at any time.

In the south, the Nazis claim to have advanced to the outskirts of the vital Black Sea port of Odessa and to have occupied the city's main waterworks, thus cutting off most of the city's water supply and adding to the difficulties of the virtually besieged city which is already suffering food shortage. Odessa is surrounded by German troops except for that section which fronts the Black Sea. The main German force has advanced well beyond Odessa, leaving a besieging force to reduce the city's defenses.

On the central portion of the front, as far as can be gathered, the Nazis are unable to make any headway in the face of fierce Soviet counter-thrusts. Moscow communiques declare that a fearful slaughter of German troops is taking place and estimate the number of German casualties at 2,500,000, including 1,000,000 dead, since the Soviet-German war began on June 22. Moscow also claimed the complete destruction of numerous Nazi panzer, motorized and infantry divisions.

Wounded Crowd Hospitals

According to **Tass**, the Soviet news agency, hundreds of thousands of wounded German soldiers and officers are crowding the hospitals of Germany, Austria, Czechoslovakia and Poland. The Nazis are also said to have commandeered Belgian hospitals to accomodate the growing hordes of injured men.

Feature of war news from the eastern front late last week was a Soviet announcement that the gigantic Dnieprostroi dam in the Ukraine had been dynamited and its hydroelectric plant destroyed. Flood waters released by the blast were said to have inundated a wide stretch of territory.

Other reports told of the German capture of Tallinn and Baltiski, vital Soviet naval bases in Esthonia, and the capture of Viborg (Viipuri) by the Finns. When the Finns entered Viborg, they found the city a shambles, **Transocean** reported from Helsinki. Only a few buildings escaped Stalin's scorched earth tactics, the German agency said.

The loss of Tallinn, and the later capture of Hangoe island off the coast of Finland, has placed the Soviet Baltic Fleet in a precarious situation. Soviet naval units now have only the great naval base at Kronstadt, gateway to Leningrad, and the position there becomes more and more perilous as German forces advance on the northern Soviet metropolis.

On the occasion of the capture of Viborg by the Finns, Chancellor Hitler awarded the Knight's Cross of the Iron Cross, highest Nazi military honor, to Field-Marshal Baron Karl von Mannerheim, commander-in-chief of the Finnish armies. The great victory represented by the capture of Viborg, said the Fuehrer in a message to the Finnish President, is "a great step toward our final victory over Bolshevism." Viborg was taken from Finland by Soviet Russia in the Soviet-Finnish war of 1939-40.

Rumors have persisted during the past week that Finland will seek a separate peace with Soviet Russia once Finnish forces have succeeded in occupying all territory taken from them by the Soviets in the 1939-40 hostilities. Official quarters in Helsinki, the Finnish capital, declared that these reports were without foundation. London quarters suggested that Hitler might acquiesce in a Finnish-Soviet peace so as to release German troops now operating in Finland for service elsewhere on the front. Others believed, however, that it would be more to Hitler's advantage to have the Finns remain in action, at least until Leningrad is captured.

Meanwhile it is reported that the proposed three-power conference in Moscow, to decide on the most effective allocation of American material assistance to the Soviets, has been postponed. The proposal for the conference—in which representatives of the United States, Great Britain and Soviet Russia would participate—came from President Roosevelt after his meeting with Prime Minister Churchill last month. There has been no indication as to when the conference will be held.

That the proposal has not been dropped is seen from the action of President Roosevelt in appointing Mr. Averell Harriman to head the American delegation. The President announced the appointment on Aug. 29 and said that the delegation would have six members all told. Mr. Harriman, one of the President's closest advisers, is generally described as "expediter" of American lend and lease aid to Britain. He is at present in London. When he proceeds to Moscow, his duties in the British capital will be taken over by Mr. John D. Biggers, now Director of Production in the United States.

Japanese Worried About "Aggression" in Iran

Cartoons in Japanese Army organs, Sin Shun Pao and Tairiku Shimpo, express serious anxiety over British and Russian "aggression" in Iran. Upper left shows the German Nazis (with gun) watching the British Lion and Russian Bear about to devour Iran. Upper right shows Churchill and Stalin building a bridge across Iran, with the Nazis watching the proceeding from the horizon. The picture on the lower left shows Churchill astride an American cannon, offering peace to Japan (represented by Konoye), but Japan is unperturbed because she also possesses heavy armament.

Konoye Considers Plan For Sea Safety Zone

Prince Fumimaro Konoye, Premier of Japan, is considering the advisability of establishing a safety zone to include waters adjacent to Japanese territory—somewhat similar to the Pan-American "safety belt" established around the American continent, it was reported from Tokyo on Sept. 2. Proposal for the establishment of such a zone came from General Senjuro Hayashi, director of the Asia Development Federation, the report said.

In the Yangtsze Guerilla Region

SPECIAL CORRESPONDENCE

All main communication lines on the Lower Yangtsze are in Japanese hands, guarded by Japanese and dotted with their defense works, fortified points, pill-boxes and blockhouses. The wide countryside off these lines is guerilla country. The Japanese and Wang Ching-wei tell the traveller venturing inside this region that it is "robber country," while warning that their "protection" cannot be extended in this direction. Once in this region, however, travelling goes on for days and weeks outside of the main communication lines with horses, wheelbarrows or just by foot, on footways beneath fields of rice, wheat and cotton, and roads narrowed to footways by systematic destruction, through villages and towns. The guides and soldiers of the New Fourth Army know perfectly well which stretches can be passed by day-marching and which more safely during nights, as they are still dangerously near to Japanese "protection". Thus one still is able to cover great distances in comparatively short time, inasmuch as marching is easy when breathing the air of Free China.

Wait for Night

From time to time our interest is directed to the crossing of one of the "Kung Lu's", i.e., Japanese-guarded highways and motor-roads which traverse this guerilla country. On one of such occasions we had to wait for the night while resting safely a few li from the "Kung Lu" in houses of friendly Chinese country people, and our expedition grew as the night was approaching. New Fourth Army patrols, in their national Chinese uniforms and with arms, both on foot and horses, transportation units with a long array of heavily-loaded wheelbarrows, guides in both uniforms and civilian clothes, and quite a number of civilian travellers with two of us foreigners among them—this was the expedition which crossed one of the Japanese-guarded "Kung Lu." It was quite a camp together when the signal for the start came. The weather was fine, though not fine enough for such an expedition. There was no moonlight, which suited us well, but the sky was full of stars. The wheelbarrows were fitted with straw to keep them quiet. In deep silence we started on our way, all military men with pistols, rifles in hand and hand-grenades. When near to the "Kung Lu" we stopped while the patrols swarmed out into the fields to cover our flanks. While rushing ahead to cross the road we could see our uniformed guards standing by, grimly determined, with hand-grenades and hand-machine-guns ready to strike and remove any interference. One or several Japanese guards could not have held us and they would pay with their lives for any attempt to do so. But there was no sign of any Japanese guards, though I was told several Japanese fortified points were near to our crossing line. The latter was rather extended as we divided into several groups each led by guides to direct our crossing. I must admit that I had to be told when we had already crossed the road as I had not even noticed it. The crossing was carried through smoothly and in such good order that I was thinking we were still approaching the "Kung Lu." It was well after midnight. Not long after leaving the "Kung Lu" behind us, the full moon came out. The main danger was over, and we could again talk loudly and smoke cigarettes while continuing our march at ease.

Later I was told by a delegate from the South Kiangsu base of the New Fourth Army, who was visiting the headquarters of this Army in North Kiangsu, that in their operating region they have now no difficulties in crossing the Shanghai-Nanking Railway on certain rather wide interspaces even in broad daylight and in their uniforms. The Japanese for a long time tried vainly to halt their passage at that line, and are now tired of it.

The New Fourth Army

The present strength of the New Fourth Army, according to data from its General Staff, is 150,000 regulars—local forces, guerillas and armed people not counted. All these forces are in defense bases behind the Japanese lines, south of the Lunghai Railway, west of the Eastern Sea, east of the Han River, and north of Taihu Lake. The big Japanese armed camps facing this region of the New Fourth Army, surrounding it and, in turn, closed in by this Army, are in the principal cities of the Yangtsze region, in Shanghai, Nanking, Hankow, Wuhu and Hsuchow. In the whole region of the New Fourth Army there are altogether 1,600 Japanese fortified points, forming a close net to surround, to block, and to fight the New Fourth Army forces. Here are tied up four Japanese divisions and four independent brigades, altogether about 150,000 men. In Central China the Japanese keep 10 divisions out of 41 divisions in all China. The New Fourth Army has tied up over six divisions out of 10 divisions in Central China. In Central China there are also about 200,000 puppet troops, which, however, are neither united nor coordinated. Some 50,000 of these puppet troops are in the Lower Yangtsze region, formally paying allegiance to Wang Ching-wei, but actually only 20,000 to 30,000 troops are under his control. The puppet force in the immediate Hankow region is also around 50,000 men. Smaller units are in Hsuchow and Pengpu. All these troops have separate commands and are subordinated to and connected with the respective Japanese forces in the mentioned districts.

These 150,000 Japanese and about 200,000 puppet troops in Central China, mainly north of the Yangtsze and south of the Hwei River, are confronting the seven divisions of the New Fourth Army, each of them with different strength and serving as a separate anti-Japanese base. Two of the seven divisions are operating in areas extending from the sea-coast, their rear, up to vital Japanese communications. Farthest to the north of the region of the New Fourth Army, where it meets the Eighth Route Army, is the 3rd Division, its base being west of the sea, east of the Tsinpu Railway and south of the Lunghai Railway. The next is the 1st Division in the base west of the sea, north of the Yangtsze and east of the Grand Canal. The 2nd Division is west of the Grand Canal, north of the Yangtsze, on both sides of the Tsinpu Railway and east of the Hweinan Railway. The 4th Division is west of the Tsinpu Railway, east of the New Yellow River, north of the Hwei River and South of the Lunghai Railway. The 6th Division is south of the Yangtsze in the region

China Guards Ramparts On the Upper Yangtsze

These rare pictures show why the Japanese, despite their superior military equipment, have never been able to penetrate beyond Ichang, at the lower entrance to the gorges on the Upper Yangtsze. Chinese sentries are concealed in caves on advanced positions high above the river bed, keeping close watch to detect Japanese moves along the river. Recently the Japanese spokesman admitted that the Chinese had placed a cannon in an advanced position across the river from Ichang and had shelled the Japanese positions in that city. The cannon is shown in one of the pictures. The others show sentries on the job.

of Taihu Lake, on both sides of the Shanghai-Nanking Railway and in the outskirts of Shanghai and Nanking. The base of the 7th Division is on both banks of the Yangtsze in Anhwei, extending up to the Anhwei-Hupeh border. There it is connected with the base of the 5th Division which is north of the Yangtsze, both sides of the Pinghan Railway and west of the Han River in Hupeh.

Beginning with the border region of Shantung the sphere of the New Fourth Army's operations extends into Kiangsu, its main center, and across the Tsinpu Railway into Anhwei and Honan, and farther from Anhwei into Hupeh. In these four provinces the New Fourth Army is engaging the Japanese occupation and expeditionary forces as well as the puppet troops in altogether 147 hsien with a population of over 63 millions. No less than 25 millions of Chinese people dwell in territory directly under control by the New Fourth Army.

To the question, "How do they fight?" I have two replies, both completing each other and speaking well for the valor of this Army. One is from General Lei Tsueng-chu, chief of the General Staff of the New Fourth Army, giving some figures on four months' anti-Japanese fighting, from January to April, 1941. In 492 battles and skirmishes during this period, where 8,160 captives, both Japanese and puppets, officers and soldiers, were counted, the following booty in military materials was brought in: 10,389 rifles, 183 mausers, 34 pistols, 40 bayonets, 32 swords, 39 heavy machine-guns, 125 light machine-guns, 8 hand machine-guns, 6 trench mortars, 393,380 rounds of ammunition, 82 horses, 56 bicycles, 2 launches and 34 field-telephone apparatuses. The second reply is from Commander Chen Yi, who said: "The Japanese do not allow any supplies to come in which could be of use for our Army. But the special feature of our region is that it extends from the Eastern Sea to south of the Yangtsze. In this region the Japanese need their navy to protect the waterways and the infantry to protect the highways. Between the Japanese navy and infantry there is enough space for a large amount of goods to come through. We depend upon the sympathy of the masses, including thousands of overseas Chinese, and also foreign friends who uphold justice, especially American friends, and, last but not least, our fellow-countrymen who do not want to be Japanese slaves in the invaded areas. The sympathy and assistance by all of them is appreciated by us with deep gratitude. Besides, we are most solicitous to organize self-sufficiency in supplies and we make ourselves many of the things which we need."

Laval, Deat Wounded By French Assassin

M. Pierre Laval, former French premier, and M. Marcel Deat, publisher of the Paris newspaper **l'Oeuvre**, were shot and seriously wounded by a Frenchman named Paul Colette on Aug. 27 while reviewing a parade of a French volunteer "Anti-Bolshevik" legion about to depart for the Soviet-German war front. Despite the seriousness of their wounds, both men are expected to recover. The would-be assassin was arrested and will be tried before a special tribunal.

Questioned by an examining magistrate after his arrest, Colette expressed no regret for his deed. He said his purpose was to do away with some personality who favored Franco-German collaboration. "Anyone of them would have done," he stated. "I chose my victims from among the personalities in the official group which attended the ceremony. I saw Laval, whom I recognized from his pictures in the newspapers. Since I hated him more than the others, I decided that he most likely would be my victim."

Colette proclaimed himself a de Gaullist, although a check-up failed to reveal that he had any connection with any political party.

Reds, Britain Blamed

Blame for the attempted assassination was doled out equally between the Communists and Great Britain by the French press. **Le Moniteur** and **Le Petit Journal** both blamed the Communists, who were said to have had Laval on their "black list," and declared that the crime amply justified repressive measures which the authorities were taking against adherents of the illegal Communist Party.

The newspaper **Le Matin** accused the British radio "which every evening incites Frenchmen to murder and civil war." The **Midi** said, "England wants to commit another crime. History is here to tell us that this is not her first attempt." According to **Le Petit Parisien**, "Whatever is being done to advance our (France's) recovery stirs the men of London and Moscow to fury. To suppress the great servants of our country has always been a British tradition, while the Soviets, as we know, draw back before no crime."

Fiercer repressions against communists and suspected communists and anarchists, and also the Jews, have followed in the wake of the Versailles assassination attempt. Special courts in occupied and unoccupied France are dealing out death sentences and long prison terms to hundreds of persons, including opponents of Franco-German collaboration who are not connected with any political party.

Firing Squads Busy

Two alleged communists were sentenced to death last week and executed. Seven were shot by firing squads in Paris by the German occupation authorities. Hard labor for life, and for terms of 15, 10 and seven years were the sentences passed on others.

The latest measures against Jews in France and French colonies include a decree law for the liquidation of Jewish-owned property in industries and professions from which Jews were previously banned, expulsion of Jewish students from universities in France and Algeria, and a ban on ownership of radio sets by Jews. According to a **Transocean** report on Aug. 22, some 5,000 Jews have been arrested in Paris alone and sent to labor camps.

All U.S. Tankers Placed Under Gov't Control

Operations of all oil tankers in the United States were brought under government control with the creation last week of a Tanker Control Board, it was announced in Washington. The Board will coordinate the allocation of tankers for different runs and services, it was stated, but there is no intention of commandeering the vessels.

Another step in conserving resources for U. S. defense needs was taken at the same time when President Roosevelt issued a proclamation subjecting all military equipment, munitions, machinery and machine tools, together with materials and supplies for their manufacture, servicing or operation, under export control. The proclamation was designed to cover items in these categories not previously subjected to such control.

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Japanese Continue Drive on Terrorists

An extension of the campaign begun last week by the Japanese military gendarmerie in an effort to arrest alleged Chungking terrorist operatives took place in the French Concession on Aug. 28 when Japanese gendarmes, operating in conjunction with the French police, arrested two Chinese radio operators in a raid on an unlicensed radio station at 131 Route Dufour.

The campaign got under way on Aug. 26 in the International Settlement when four Chinese were arrested at a house on Hwa Kee Avenue, off Bubbling Well Road. A search by Japanese gendarmes allegedly revealed sheaves of documents showing the connection of the occupants of the house with the Chungking government.

In the later Frenchtown raid, the Japanese gendarmes seized the radio equipment found on the premises.

Restrictions in Hungjao

Intensifying their preventive measures against terroristic outbreaks in Shanghai, the Japanese started their scheduled restrictions in Hungjao on Aug. 28. Chinese delivery coolies were not allowed to take groceries or other foodstuffs to foreign residents in the Hungjao area. In the Hongkew and Yangtszepoo areas, meanwhile, the Japanese searched strictly every Chinese crossing the bridges and investigated all parcels, bundles, packages and vans.

Searching of foreign cars by the Japanese was reported when several persons were seen to be refused permission to cross the Garden Bridge from Hongkew by the Japanese sentry on duty. Foreigners as well as the Japanese who reside in Hongkew were still more handicapped when all Japanese buses plying along Broadway from the Garden Bridge to Hongkew were turned back to facilitate the searchings.

Terrorism, believed to be the result of professional rivalry, took the life of Chen Tsih-nan, 51-year-old general manager of the Dah Sin Trading Company, situated at 14 Rue Chusan, on the night of Aug. 27. The victim had alighted from a ricksha on his way to a sing-song house on Paikhoi Road when two gunmen stepped up and shot him dead. Both assailants escaped.

Kidnapper in Court

A certain amount of light was thrown on the kidnapping three months ago of Ching Wo-ding, proprietor of the Shanghai Brass Manufacturing Factory, when Mo Sung-dau, chauffeur and alleged kidnapper, was charged with murder and kidnapping in the First Special District Court on Aug. 29. Mo was remanded in custody pending further investigations. Police reported that four members of the gang were still at large. Lo Zung-ling, brother-in-law of the victim, was also alleged by the prosecution to have participated in the kidnapping. Lo, it was revealed, had unsuccessfully asked for a loan of $5,000 from the victim and wrote several extortion letters.

As a probable sequel to the shooting episode in Hankow last month, during which a Japanese were killed, 80 Annamese constables attached to the Hankew French Concession were transferred to Shanghai on Aug. 31, according to a **Domei** report.

The transfer of the Annamese constables to Shanghai was also beleved to be due to indignation among the Annamese resulting from the recent Japanese occupation of French Indo-China, the aim of the French authorities being to prevent further friction between the Japanese and the Annamese policemen in Hankow.

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Stevedores Strike for More Wages As Settlement Bus Walk-out Ends

Testifying to the extreme difficulty which Chinese workers in Shanghai are experiencing in efforts to make their wages meet ever-rising living costs, some 6,500 employees of the Shanghai Stevedoring Company, an American concern and one of the largest of its kind in the city, walked out on strike Aug. 30 to enforce demands for higher wages.

The walk-out coincided with the ending of the strike of several thousand employees of the China General Omnibus Company, Sassoon enterprise which holds the monopoly franchise for bus transportation in the International Settlement.

Employees of the bus company secured a 20 per cent increase in their cost of living allowance and the company also agreed to base future increases on the Shanghai Municipal Council's cost of living index. Additional gains of the workers were a revision of bus schedules in order to effect a reduction of working hours and payment of workers' wages for half the period they were on strike. The strike lasted five days, from August 25 to Aug. 30, when work was resumed and buses recommenced running.

The strike of employees of the Shanghai Stevedoring Company followed a deadlock in negotiations between workers' representatives and the management which had been going on for some time, according to reports in the daily press.

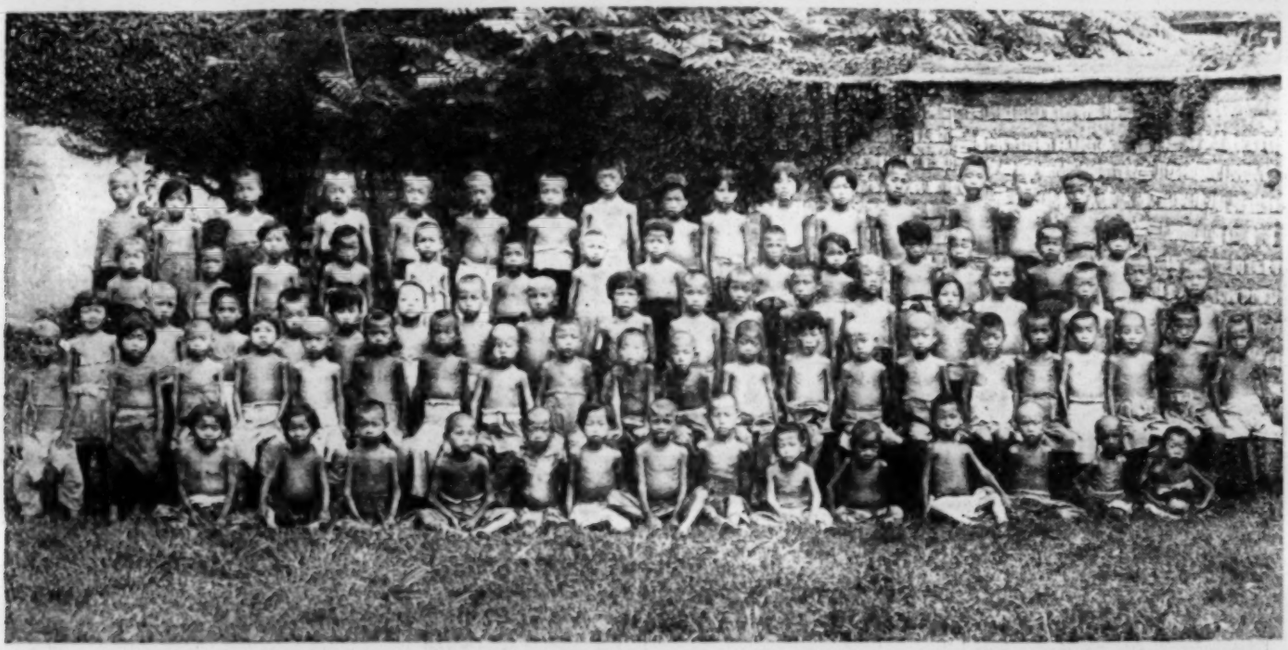
The recent strike of employees at the French Club (Cercle Sportif Francais) was settled late last week when the employees won substantial economic gains. The strike of several thousand workers in the printing industry--including the plant of **The China Press**, which was obliged to appear in abbreviated form for three days last week—was similarly settled.

A fresh strike followed, however, when 2,000 art printers quit their jobs after failing to secure satisfaction of demands for higher wages.

Employees of the Sassoon Hotels to the number of several thousand continued on strike despite efforts by the owners to end the walkout by employing several hundred German-Jewish emigres as a strike-breaking force. The employees of the Sun Company Restaurant, connected with the department store of the same name on Nanking Road, were also out on strike to enforce a demand for a 10 per cent service charge.

A strike of coolies at the Shanghai and Hongkew Wharf was also continuing. The strikers added another item to former demands, namely, for compensation to the family of a fellow-worker who was killed when members of the Shanghai Muncipal Police fired on them on Aug. 20, also compensation to the five coolies who were injured.

Eighty-Two Victims of the "New Order" in Chekiang Province



This group of starved and emaciated Chinese children, ranging in age from six to fifteen years, was collected by a missionary relief organization in the vicinity of Shaoshing, Chekiang Province, about 100 miles southwest of Shanghai. The children, mostly boys, but including several little girls, are orphans, having become separated from their parents in the general exodus of Chinese from the coastal provinces. Most of them were living like animals when they were brought together to be fed on wheat and rice supplied by the American Red Cross Committee at Shanghai. The Shaoshing area has been fighting ground for many months between the Chinese forces and the Japanese invading troops, which have advanced into this area from both Hangchow and from Ningpo. Late Chinese reports stated that fighting recently had been resumed in this area, and that the Japanese had suffered heavy casualties. The chief victims are shown in the above picture, probably the most pathetic group of under-nourished children yet to be shown.

Living Costs Leap Upward Once More

With the freezing of Japanese assets by Great Britain and the United States, and the consequent further decline in the exchange value of the Chinese dollar, the cost of living indices for Shanghai, as prepared by the Shanghai Municipal Council, displayed a further sizeable increase in August. According to the S.M.C. report, additional consequences were the flight of capital to commodities, speculative hoarding and household hoarding.

The general cost of living index of Chinese workers, with the 1936 base figure as 100, rose to 885.55 in August as compared with 800.32 in July, a rise of 85.23 points or 10.65 per cent. The purchasing power of the Chinese dollar slipped to 11.29 cents, the lowest yet. The food index, only 21 points short of the 1,000 mark, recorded a rise of 109.53 points. Housing went up 26.03 points and clothing 47.31 points. Items under the miscellaneous heading rose 85.16 points.

In an editorial on the subject of the cost of living in Shanghai, the **Chinese-American Daily News**, a vernacular daily, urged the authorities of the International Settlement to adopt effective measures to suppress all forms of hoarding and profiteering. It attributed the further increases in commodity prices to curtailment of the supply of foreign exchange as a result of the freezing orders; anxiety over a possible Japanese blockade of the International Settlement; the tense situation in the Far East, which may lead to a disruption of the supply of imported goods.

The exchange factor, however, did not warrant general price increases, the paper asserted, because most daily necessities have no relationship to foreign exchange, being produced in China. The paper declared that the working classes "deserve deepest sympathy," but they must realize the importance of their mission and not let themselves be exploited by their "real enemy, who has brought on them all their suffering." The reference was to the current wave of strikes, which the Wang Ching-wei puppet regime is endeavoring to exploit for political ends, and which arose due to the failure of wages to keep pace with living costs.

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Labor Day Address

Roosevelt Declares America is Pledged to Destroy Hitlerism

An unequivocal assertion that the United States is irrevocably pledged to achieve the destruction of Hitlerism was made by President Franklin D. Roosevelt in a radio address on Labor Day, Sept. 1

"I give solemn warning to those who think Hitler has been halted and blocked that they are making a very dangerous assumption," the President declared. "When in any war your enemy seems to be making slower progress than he did a year before, that is the very moment to strike with redoubled force to end for all time a menace of world conquest and thereby end all talk of peace founded on compromise with evil."

Continuing, the President said: "Trade unionism has helped to give everyone who toils the position of dignity which is his due. The present position of Labor in America has not come about by chance—it has been the evolutionary progress of healthy Democracy.

"No group of Americans has realized more clearly what Nazi domination of the world means than has organized Labor; no group has a greater stake in its defeat. We have already achieved much; it is imperative that we achieve infinitely more.

"Forces of insane violence have been let loose by Hitler on this earth; we must do our full part in conquering them, for these forces may be unleashed on this nation as we go about our business of protecting the proper interests of our country. We shall do everything in our power to crush Hitler and his Nazi forces."

No Call for War

The President did not define "everything" and nowhere in his speech did he go as far as to say that the United States once more should go to war, yet he went farther than in any previous public pronouncement in pledging America "to do our full part" in conquering Hitlerism.

Following is the full text of the President's speech:

"On this day—this American holiday—we celebrate the rights of free laboring men and women. Preservation of these rights is now vitally important, not only to us, who enjoy them, but to the whole future of Christian civilization.

"American Labor now bears a tremendous responsibility in winning this most brutal, most terrible of all wars. In our factories, shops and arsenals we are building weapons on a scale great in its magnitude.

"To all battle-fronts of the world, these weapons are being dispatched by day and night over the seas and through the air, and this nation is now devising and developing new weapons of unprecedented power toward the maintenance of Democracy.

"Why are we doing this? Why are we determined to devote our entire industrial effort the prosecution of a war which has not yet actually touched our own shores? We are not a war-like people, we have never sought glory as a nation of warriors. We are not interested in aggression. We are not interested—as dictators are—in looting.

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The Los Angeles Times

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The President declared that the United States Navy, so long as the British Navy and the navies of the Netherlands, Norway and Russia exist, "can together guarantee freedom of the seas." Enemies who had sought to divide and conquer the United States within knew this and also knew "that if those other navies were destroyed the American Navy cannot now or in future maintain freedom of the seas against all the rest of the world," he stated.

Rights Threatened

"Our vast effort and unity of purpose which inspires that effort are due solely to our recognition of the fact that our fundamental rights—including the rights of Labor—are threatened by Hitler's violent attempt to rule the world.

"These enemies know that the course of American production in the past year has shown enormous gains and that the product of these industries is moving to the battlefronts against Hitlerism in increasing volume each day. But these enemies also know that our American effort is not yet enough—and that unless we step up the total of our production and more greatly safeguard it on its journeys to the battle-fields, these

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"I give solemn warning to those who think Hitler has been blocked and halted that they are making a very dangerous assumption. When in any war your enemy seems to be making slower progresss than he did a year before, that is the very moment to strike with redoubled force—to throw more energy into the job of defeating him—to end for ever and all time a menace of world conquest and thereby end all talk or thought of any peace founded on compromise with evil itself.

"We know that a free Labor system is the very foundation of a functioning Democracy. We know that one of the first actions of the Axis dictatorships has been to wipe out all principles and standards which Labor has been able to establish for its own preservation and advancement.

"Trade unionism is a forbidden philosophy under these rule-or-ruin dictators. For trade unionism demands full freedom of expression and peaceful assembly. Trade unionism has helped to give everyone who toils the position of dignity which is his due. The present position of Labor in the United States as an interdependent unit in the life of the nation has not come about by chance. It has been the evolutionary process of healthy Democracy at work.

"Hitler has not worked that way. He will not, he cannot work that way. Just as he denies all rights to individuals, he must deny all rights to groups —of Labor, of business, of learning, of the Church. He has abolished trade unions as ruthlessly as he has persecuted religion.

"No group of Americans has realized more clearly what Nazi domination means than organized Labor—what it means to their standards of living, their freedom, their lives. No group has a greater stake in the defeat of Nazism, in preservation of the fundamental freedoms, in the continuance of Democracy throughout the world.

"We have already achieved much; it is imperative that we achieve infinitely more.

"The single-mindedness and sacrifice with which we jointly dedicate ourselves to the production of weapons of freedom will determine in no small part the length of the ordeal through which humanity must pass. We cannot hesitate, we cannot equivocate in the great task before us.

"The defense of America's freedom must take precedence over every private aim and over every private interest. We are engaged in a great perilous task. Forces of insane violence have been let loose by Hitler upon this earth. We must do our full part in conquering them, for these forces may be unleashed on this nation as we go about our business of protecting the proper interests of our country.

"The task of defeating Hitler may be long and arduous. There are a few appeasers and Nazi sympathizers who say it cannot be done. They even ask me to negotiate with Hitler—to pray for crumbs from his victorious table. They do, in fact, ask me to become a modern Benedict Arnold and betray all I hold dear—my devotion to our freedom, to our churches, to our country.

"This course I have rejected. I reject it again. Instead, I know I speak for the conscience and determination of the American people when I say we shall do everything in our power to crush Hitler and his Nazi forces.

"American workers, American farmers, American businessmen and American churchmen—all of us together—have the great responsibility and great privilege of laboring to build a democratic world on enduring foundations. May it be said on some future Labor Day by some future President of the United States that we did our work faithfully and well!"

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Kwangsi Incident Protested to French

A protest has been lodged with the French Embassy against the violation of the Kwangsi border by French Indo-China troops on Aug. 4, it was announced by the Foreign Ministry in Chungking on Aug. 29. Authorized quarters in Vichy, **Havas** reported the following day, declared that they had no information whatsoever regarding the incident, adding that since it was alleged to have occurred more than three weeks previously, and since the Chinese Government referred to it only 25 days later, it must have been a local incident of minor importance "if anything."

The Chinese protest stated that on the morning of Aug. 4 more than 100 French troops crossed the Kwangsi border and occupied Shangi, a village within the district of Shangchung, and that during this "unprovoked attack" many Chinese houses were destroyed and civilians wounded.

It was added that the French troops were still in occupation of the village. Demand was made for their immediate withdrawal and guarantees against a repetition of such incidents. The Chinese Government also reserved the right to demand indemnity for damage caused by the invading troops.

Puppet Note Circulation Grows as Coins Disappear

China's chaotic currency situation is manifesting itself in familiar aspect on the local scene by the renewed disappearance of subsidiary coinage and notes from circulation, thus making it extremely difficult for bus and street car conductors and small traders to make change on small transactions.

The coins now fast disappearing are the aluminum one and five-cent pieces which were minted by the Chungking government to replace nickel coins bought up by the Japanese Army for conversion into munitions of war some time ago. Japanese buyers and their intermediaries are said to be paying as high as $1.30 and more for one dollar's worth of these coins and few are now left in circulation.

Subsidiary notes of one and five-cents' denomination are also disappearing—but, it is understood, for a quite different reason. These are being bought up by agents of the puppet Central Reserve Bank to pave the way for circulation of puppet bank notes in their stead. In the foreign-controlled areas of Shanghai, during the past week and more, puppet notes of small denomination—mostly ten and twenty cents—have appeared in greater number in transactions, although there is still reluctance to handle notes of larger nominal value. The shortage of legitimate coins and notes is helping the circulation of the puppet paper. Many exchange shops are now giving puppet ten and twenty-cent notes as change and they are generally accepted.

China, Canada Enter Into Diplomatic Relations

A new step in the development of China's international relations was taken on Aug. 29 when the Foreign Office in Chungking announced that China and Canada had agreed to exchange diplomatic missions "in view of the increasingly important relations between the two countries, which have always been cordial and friendly."

Hitherto, the announcement said, there have been only Chinese consulates in Ottawa and Vancouver. "In order to link themselves up more closely than before in the anti-aggression bloc, China and Canada recently entered into negotiations which have now resulted in agreement. This step, following closely the exchange of missions between China and Australia, marks the ever-increasing cooperation between China and the British Dominions."

The China-Canada get-together coincided with what appears to be a worsening of relations between Canada and Japan, for it was announced in Ottawa the same day that the Canadian government does not intend to appoint a new minister to Japan The announcement was made by Mr. Eugene Lepointe, the Minister of Justice, after unauthorized reports had appeared in the Canadian press that General W. Foster had been appointed Canadian envoy to Tokyo.

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American Evacuees View Pacific Crisis

Interesting views on Japanese-American relations and the prospects for war or peace on the Pacific were expressed privately by American consular officials and U. S. Army and Navy language officers who arrived from Japan Aug. 30 on the N.Y.K. liner Tatuta Maru.

The arrivals explained that they left Japan prior to announcement of the Roosevelt-Nomura talks in Washington, but, on the basis of their knowledge of the present situation in Japan, freely voiced their opinion of the trends they had observed.

All agreed that Japan is facing the most critical period since the decision was taken to enter into the Tripartite Alliance with Germany and Italy and that the outcome of the present Washington conversations may determine, not only the fate of the Konoye cabinet, but the issue of war or peace in the Pacific.

Germans Apprehensive

German officials in Tokyo, according to these sources, frankly admit that Japanese foreign policy has reached the crossroads and they are not at all optimistic regarding Japan's future course. At the same time, American diplomatic quarters in Tokyo believe there is a distinct possibility of Japanese-American rapprochement on a temporary basis which would serve to calm the troubled situation on the Pacific, though they are less optimistic of any long-range agreement being reached.

The American arrivals were unanimous in stating that Japan is faced with the gravest economic difficulties due to Anglo-American freezing of Japanese assets and the resultant virtual stoppage of trade between the Japanese Empire and the democratic countries. Japanese officials, they say, are most hopeful that the Washington talks will pave the way for a resumption of trade, thus ending Japan's economic impasse and enabling the Konoye government to remain in office.

If the talks break down, on the other hand, they believe the Konoye government will be overthrown and replaced by a completely military cabinet which is likely to move precipitately either southward or northward, possibly bringing the Pacific crisis to a head some time in September.

Reports to Emperor

The importance attached in Tokyo to the Washington conversations is indicated, the American arrivals said, by the fact that the cabinet reports on developments to the Emperor constantly. They state that the navy is at present supporting conservative elements in the cabinet, such as Baron Hiranuma, but if the Washington talks fail, the Japanese are convinced that there will be no alternative to a military government which would steer a course for new military adventures, either southward or northward, depending upon the further development of the Nazi-Soviet war, and that in such event the navy would be forced to support the army's expansionist program.

American army men in the party which arrived believe that the Japanese Army is at present unwilling to tackle Soviet Siberia because of the lesson received in the Nomonhan incident of 1939. Nevertheless, military preparations in Manchukuo are proceeding apace. The Japanese navy is likewise reluctant to enter into war with the United States, although Japanese navy chiefs are confident of Japan's ability to withstand a long-range naval blockade due to the fact that Japan has stored up supplies for two years.

Even if Anglo-American economic pressure against Japan is eased, the informants stated, Japan is not likely to agree to withdraw from the Axis immediately, though she might agree to withdraw next spring. They also consider it doubtful that Japan would agree to withdraw her troops from China immediately, or to pledge respect for China's territorial integrity.

Consequently, if the present talks in Washington lead to actual negotiations, it is the opinion of these observers that they would be based on guarantees by Japan not to make any further military moves southward or in the direction of Siberia. Such guarantees would be given in exchange for economic concessions by the United States and Great Britain.

Shanghai Industry Hit By Freezing Measures

Industries in Shanghai are already being adversely affected by the Anglo-American freezing of Japanese credits, according to the August report of the Industrial and Social Division of the Shanghai Municipal Council.

Alcohol factories cannot obtain molasses as raw material due to import difficulties, peppermint factories are short of crude oil used for the manufacture of menthol. Some of the smaller thermos bottle factories have closed down due to lack of raw materials, likewise some flashlight and bulb factories. Japanese cigarette plants are busy, but only two of the larger Chinese plants are active. Owners of machine shops and metal works have cancelled orders for raw materials because of U.S. export embargoes.

American Evacuees Here from Japan

Sixty American evacuees and 300 Polish Talmudic scholars reached Shanghai from Japan on Aug. 30, aboard the N.Y.K. liner Tatuta Maru. The American nationals, including 26 consular officials and Army and Navy officers, secured passage after the Japanese Government had prevented the s.s. President Coolidge from calling at Japan to take them out. Another American evacuee was Miss Martha Klein, of Brooklyn, New York, writer of travel articles who had resided in Japan for a considerable time.

The consular personnel arriving here were nine employees of U. S. consulates in Soviet Russia who had evacuated that country via Siberia. The Army and Navy men left Japan to take home leave due them. Other civilian evacuees included a group of missionaries headed by Bishop Charles Reifsnider, Episcopalean Bishop of Tokyo.

British to Evacuate

Goinciding with the arrival here of the American evacuees, the British Embassy in Tokyo announced that an agreement had been reached with the Japanese Government whereby a British ship would be sent to Japan to evacuate British nationals desiring to leave the country. The Embassy again advised all non-essential Britons to leave the Japanese Empire and Manchukuo, adding that a special ship would be sent to Japan for that purpose and that they should concentrate there after getting in touch with the nearest British consular official. The Embassy stated that it expected the majority of the 300 Indian subjects and 1,000 Britons in Japan (including about 200 women and 20 Australians and Canadians) to take advantage of the special arrangement for leaving Japan.

Indication was made that the renewed evacuation advice was not due to any present or anticipated crisis in Anglo-Japanese relations, but to the halting of Anglo-Japanese business due to the freezing orders and the consequent desire of Britons to leave Japan, where their business is at a standstill.

This hint did not prevent the **Yomiuri Shimbun**, Tokyo newspaper, from attributing the evacuation advice to a British desire to create another crisis scare.

Chinese Reds Greet Eight-Point Program

A statement warmly welcoming the eight-point declaration of war and peace aims drawn up by President Roosevelt and Prime Minister Churchill during their conferences on the Atlantic last month, has been issued by the headquarters of the Chinese Communist Party at Yenan, northern Shensi, **Havas** reported last week.

The people of China, the statement declared, particularly welcome the joint Anglo-American declaration because its third and eighth points are radically anti-Japanese.

"We, Chinese communists, believe that if the Chinese people redouble their efforts in the defense of the fatherland, the union of the country would be further strengthened, resistance to the enemy would become more tenacious and the counter-offensive brought nearer to realization. Furthermore, we believe that China is fully qualified to assume an important position among the nations which have formed the anti-Fascist front," the statement said.

Stressing that the fate of China as well as that of all humanity depends on the outcome of the present struggle against Fascism, the Communist statement appealed to all the political parties of China "not to overlook the exceptional opportunity to unite the entire people and to concentrate our efforts in order to make greater progress and achieve victory."

Who's Who in China

Wang Chung-wu, economist and college professor, born in Nanking, 1897; graduated from the National Teachers' College, 1919; from 1919 to 1931, professor of economics and statistics, National Central University and Central Political Institute; secretary-general and business councillor, China Merchants' Steam Navigation Co.; secretary, Ministry of Communications, from 1932 to 1940; president, vice-president and director, Chinese Statistical Society; member, Thesis Committee of Chinese Economic Society; member, National Higher Examination Committee; now director-general, Bureau of Statistics, Ministry of Communications; research fellow, Southwestern Economic Reconstruction Research Academy; professor of statistics, Fuh Tan University and National Chungking University; author of "China Communications," "The Commodity Price Problem," "The Fluctuation of China's Wartime Commodity Prices and Its Remedies," "Principles and Methods of Statistics," etc. Address: 113 Shangtsing Shi, Chungking.

王仲武

Wang Chung-wu

Nanking Places Gasoline Under Ticket System

Effective Sept. 1, the Japanese authorities in Nanking placed the sale of gasoline under a ticket system, according to a report in the local Japanese Army organ, **Tairiku Shimpo**. Under this system, devised because of the growing shortage of gasoline, taxis and trucks as well as private cars will have to effect a 50 per cent cut in their gasoline consumption. Only buses and gasoline transport trucks will be exempted from the rule. The Japanese Embassy in Nanking, the report said, is setting an example in gasoline economy by reducing the number of cars it has in use from nine to two.

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PEOPLE IN THE NEWS

E. C. Zimmerman, recently appointed U. S. Trade Commissioner to the Netherlands Indies, arrived in Batavia to take over his duties on Aug. 28.

•

Chien Tai, former Chinese ambassador to Belgium, has been appointed Administrative Vice-Minister of Foreign Affairs of the National Government. Mr. Chien arrived in Hongkong, en route to Chungking, on Aug. 29.

•

Sir Geoffrey Northcote, Governor of Hongkong, was due to leave the Crown Colony on Sept. 3 on retirement. His successor is Sir Mark Young. Until his arrival, the Colonial Secretary, Mr. N. L. Smith, will be Acting Governor.

•

Artemus Gates, who made a record as a naval aviator in World War I and received both the American and British Distinguished Service Medals, has been appointed Assistant Secretary of the U. S. Navy for Aeronautics.

•

Percy Chen, eldest son of Eugene Chen, former Chinese Minister of Foreign Affairs, arrived in Chungking last week. He will be connected with the National Highway Commission. Mr. Chen has been publishing a newspaper in Hongkong.

•

Mrs. William T. Collins, deputy clerk of U.S. Court for China, who has been home on leave, returned to Shanghai on the President Garfield last Saturday. Mrs. Collins is the wife of William T. Collins, who holds the position of clerk of the U. S. Court.

•

Dr. Mon-lin Chiang, chancellor of National Peiping University, now located at Chungking, arrived in Rangoon on August 30 at the head of a goodwill mission to Burma. In a statement to the Burmese people, Dr. Chiang said, "We look forward to furthering our ties of mutual friendship at this hour of democratic solidarity."

•

Dr. Quo Tai-chi, Minister of Foreign Affairs, announced on Aug. 29 that China had granted recognition to the Czechoslovakian Government, which is now functioning in London. Dr. Quo said that Dr. Wun Sz-king, at present minister to the Netherlands Government (in London) and concurrently ambassador to Belgium, would also act concurrently as Chinese minister to Czechoslovakia.

•

Madame Kamaladevi, vice-president of the All-India Women's Congress, and member of the Executive Committee of the Indian National Congress, who was in Shanghai recently, arrived in Chungking on Aug. 28. While in Chungking, she was entertained by Madame Chiang Kai-shek and other national leaders. She plans to return to India by airplane. Madame Kamaldevi made a lecture tour of the United States prior to her arrival in China.

•

Sir Victor Sassoon, head of the Sassoon real estate and industrial interests in Shanghai, who is now in India, expressed the opinion that Japan would not be so "foolish" as to risk hostilities with Britain and America, particulary now that Russia is holding up Hitler's advance. Sir Victor said that Singapore is impregnable and Hongkong is so heavily fortified that a Japanese attack would result in heavy Japanese casualties. However, he thought that Japan might eventually blockade Hongkong. He also thought that the necessity of dispatching troops to Manchuria and Indo-China had seriously weakened Japan's position in China proper.

Kim Koo, who stated he is chairman of the Provisional Korean Government, and Chao Su-ang, also an official of the Korean Government—now in exile in Chungking—have demanded recognition by the United States and the other democracies. At a reception to the press in Chungking on Aug. 29, Chao declared that his Korean Government was entitled to recognition "on the same basis that the United States and other democracies extend recognition to the exiled Czech, Belgian and Dutch governments in London." He said that a victory of the Democracies "must necessarily mean the emancipation of the people of Korea." He also announced that Korean representatives would attend the world peace conference at the end of the present European war.

•

G. Godfrey Phillips, Secretary and Commissioner-General of the Municipal Council of the International Settlement, managed to get back to his post after a vacation of a month and half, most of which was spent in travel between Japan and Netherlands Indies and return. Mr. Phillips apparently was not aware of the growing tension between Japan and the Democratic powers when he selected Nippon for his vacation. He had scarcely reached Japan when the freezing order was announced, hence he was unable to obtain passage back to Shanghai. He finally found a ship for Soerabaya, N. E. I., and after reaching that city was successful in getting another ship back to Shanghai, spending practically a month in trevelling in order to get back.

Roderique Egal, former French wine merchant and leader of the Free French movement at Shanghai, who was released by a court martial at Saigon under a suspended sentence last week, went to Singapore, according to report in Shanghai. Egal was arrested and taken to Indo-China by the French naval authorities here on a charge of "inciting French sailors to desert" and join the De Gaulle forces in Great Britain. It was originally reported that Egal might return to Shanghai, where his wife and children reside. He was arrested on April 5 and after being held prisoner on the French gunboat in Shanghai harbor, was taken to Saigon.

•

Dr. Wang King-ky, former Chinese minister to Poland, died in Geneva on August 25 of stomach ulcers, an ailment which he incurred while in Warsaw during the Nazi bombardment of that city and while travelling from Poland to Paris, following the occupation of Poland by the Germans. Dr. Wang and his wife and three daughters were caught in Poland and suffered a severe ordeal in escaping from the country. Dr. Wang's younger son, Kiding Wang, who is connected with the National Government at Chungking, flew to his father's bedside at Geneva. Another son, Dr. Wang Swe-ding, is a practicing attorney at Shanghai. Dr. Wang was well known in Shanghai, where he was the first chairman of the Sino-French Amicale Association and later chairman of the Anti-Opium Association. He was a native of Fukien, studied political science and international law at Paris and Oxford and taught at National Peiping University. He was an adviser to the Chinese delegation at the Paris Peace Conference and later served as minister to Belgium and as delegate to Geneva. In 1930 he became president of National Labor University at Shanghai and was connected with the Ministry of Foreign Affairs.

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Tokyo announced the appointment on Sept. 2, of Capt. Naomassa Sakonju as Japanese Naval Attache at Bangkok, in succession to Com. Tadao Takatsuma.

*

Ryuji Ito, who is chief of the Cultural Bureau of the Central China Office of the Asia Development Board, went to Nanking this week for the purpose of conferring with Li Sheng-wu, Minister of Education, regarding the Solar Eclipse on Sept. 21.

*

Varian M. Fry, member of the American Relief Association in France, was deported from that country by the Vichy Government on Sept. 1 on a charge that he "was engaged in anti-French activities." Mr. Fry was taken to the Spanish border by an armed escort.

*

Albert C. Davis, aged 64, died at his residence in Shanghai on Saturday, Aug. 29. He is survived by his widow, Mrs. Otawa Davis, and a son, J. A. Davis, both residents of Shanghai. Funeral service was held at Bubbling Well Cemetery, with Dean A.C.S. Trivett officiating. Mr. Davis was well known as a verbatim shorthand reporter and newspaperman.

*

Wendell Willkie, former Republican candidate for the Presidency, will defend American movie producers against a charge of spreading war propaganda, in a hearing before the Federal Trade Commission, scheduled to be held in Washington, D. C. next week. The names of the persons or interests bringing the action were not stated in the report. The charges were chiefly directed at newsreels

*

The cause of Dean Frank L. Martin's death, which was reported in the Shanghai newspapers on July 18, was apoplexy, according to clippings received by his friends and former students in Shanghai this week. He had spent the day in the office at the school and had returned home at 4:30 p.m. as was his custom. Shortly afterward he complained of a severe headache and a physician was called, but he became progressively worse and suffered a stroke from which he did not recover. He was 60 years old and had been associated with the school since 1909, the year after its founding as the first journalism school in the world. Newspapers in St. Louis and Kansas City carried column-long stories of his career. It was said that 3,000 fledgling newspapermen and women passed through his courses, which were devoted to the teaching of "The News." When he joined the faculty of the school 32 years ago it had 10 students and two teachers, the other teacher being Dean Walter Williams, who had founded the institution. At the time of his death the school had 17 teachers and 384 students. Dean Martin spent two years in the Far East, one as a member of the staff of **The Japan Advertiser**, in 1915-1916, the paper at that time being owned by B. W. Fleisher, an American. In 1931-1932 he was exchange professor at Yenching University, Peiping. He had just agreed to come to Shanghai to help organize a School of Journalism at St. John's University, this fall, a few days prior to his death. Dean Martin was known among American newspapermen as an outstanding teacher of journalism, who always emphasized the importance of covering the news as the most important function of a newspaper. He stressed the public responsibility of the news-gathering reporter and said that a paper's influence and opportunity for public service depended largely upon the manner in which it conveys the news, and the reporter, the man upon whom the paper depends for presentation of the news, is as important as any other man on the staff of the paper. Dean Martin's son, Frank L. Martin, Jr., who was **Associated Press** correspondent at Hanoi, Indo-China, has returned home.

Capt. Shoichi Kamada has been appointed Assistant Japanese Resident Naval Officer and Chief of the Press Section of the Japanese China Seas Fleet. Com. Naoki Hazama, previous Chief of the Press Section, has been transferred to the Yokosuka Naval Base near Tokyo.

*

Adolph Rosenthal, widely-known Jewish businessman of Paris, was shot and killed on the night of August 31 at the entrance to the Paris underground driveway. According to **Havas**, Mr. Rosenthal was visited by two men claiming to be policemen, who ordered him to go to a concentration camp. He was last seen following the two men and his body was found about an hour later. He had been shot through the temple. He was a brother of Leonard Rosenthal, famous Paris jeweller who went to the United States prior to the Nazi occupation.

*

The directors of China Import and Export Lumber Company, Ltd., one of the oldest concerns in Shanghai, voted to "restrict the company's activities with a view to voluntary liquidation, rather than enter into fresh commitments." The meeting was held on Aug. 29. The directors voted, in view of trading profits in the first six months of the present year, to make a cash distribution to shareholders in the form of a bonus of CN$15 a share, payable on Sept. 16 to shareholders on the register of the Company on Sept. 12. The China Import and Export Lumber Company, once an extensive dealer in lumber from the U.S. and the Canadian west coast and the Philippines, was incorporated in 1901 with an original capital of Tls. 500,000, of which Tls. 400,000 was paid up. For many years the manager was Carl Seitz, a well-known American resident of Shanghai. The present manager of the Company is B.J. Stansfield, with Arnhold and Company serving as general agents and managers.

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EVENTS IN BRIEF

Cable messages addressed to Japan are now being subjected to official censorship in the United States, according to the **Japan Times & Advertiser.** Information to this effect was said to have been received by the Osaka office of the Bureau of Commerce and Industry.

•

A cocktail party was held at the Nippon Club in Hongkew on Aug. 29 to mark the opening of the Shanghai branch of the Bank of Manchukuo. Present were prominent Japanese businessmen and representatives of the Japanese Army and Navy. The host was Mr. Masatsune Kawada, manager of the new branch.

•

Passengers on ships outward-bound from Shanghai have been prohibited from taking with them unprepared foodstuffs, especially fruits, in view of the fact that Shanghai has been declared a cholera-infested area, the Shanghai **Mainichi** reported. Japanese quarantine officials will seize all such foodstuffs here, it was stated.

•

The U.S. Fourth Marines, who have had the most palatial private club in Shanghai—the premises of the former International Recreation Club on Bubbling Well Road—but were forced to move, have leased the British Masonic Club at 1623 Avenue Road, according to announcement on Aug. 30. Their previous club quarters were purchased by the Shanghai Jewish Club last year for CN$1,000,000. Under the lease arrangement for the British Masonic Club, the Marines will be forced to vacate the premises one night a week in order that members of the British lodges may use the building.

•

The works of Guy de Maupassant, French author famous for his short, spicy stories, are to disappear from bookstores in Japan, having been banned by the Japanese Home Office. The stories were said to be compounded of "individualism, jealousy, eroticism and what not, and no Japanese should indulge in such morals at this time." The **Japan Times & Advertiser** also reported last week that the Home Office is moving to eradicate all vestiges of superstitious literature in Japan. There will be a campaign against the still-surviving Lunar Calendar, and the Takashime Almanac, containing "rules on national etiquette," will replace "Information on Fortune-telling."

Netherlanders in Shanghai celebrated the 61st birthday of Queen Wilhelmina on Sunday, Aug. 31 with a special service held at Union Church conducted by the Rev. W. H. Hudspeth. Draped behind the altar were the national colors of Holland and Britain. The Queen's subjects all over the world, including Shanghai, contributed to a fund for the building of a destroyer as a birthday gift to the Queen. The warship is to cost £1,000,000.

•

The authorities of Cambodia, province of Japanese-dominated French Indo-China, on Aug. 29 ordered the deportation of 15 "leading Chungking agents" from the colony and from the leased territory of Kwangchowwan for "disturbing the peace," **Domei** reported from Saigon. The deportees included Chen Chao-chi, director of the "Anti-Japanese National Salvation Society," and Lin Lu-ying, Kuomintang agent, the report said.

•

Several hundred Britons in Hongkong, whose wives and children were evacuated to Australia several months ago, held a mass meeting on Aug. 28 and made a public protest at the refusal of the British authorities to permit their wives and children to return to the British Colony. They sent a letter to the Governor declaring that they "would no longer tolerate the injustice," and demand, as subjects of a great democracy, to decide themselves whether or not their wives could remain in Hongkong. "Remove the ban against our women and children without delay," said the declaration.

•

The Ministry of Communications at Chungking announced on August 28 the opening of a new direct wireless circuit for the exclusive transmission of news messages between Chungking and San Francisco, via Shanghai. Transmission at Shanghai and between Shanghai and the United States will be over the service of Press Wireless, Inc., cooperative radio concern owned and operated by newspapers in the United States. The new circuit began operations on August 25 at a rate of 30 cents, Chinese currency, a word between Shanghai and Chungking, and 8.5 cents (U. S. currency) between Shanghai and San Francisco. The service will handle press messages exclusively.

The meticulous German **Transocean** news service reported on August 31 that "an avowed isolationist" named Lawrence Smith was elected to Congress over his "interventionist" opponent by a vote of 29,000 to 16,000. The election was held at Jamesville, Wisconsin.

•

The spokesman of the Japanese Embassy in Peiping admitted on Aug. 29 that the Embassy had received 20 protests from Anglo-American companies against the Japanese military action in establishing "protective" guards about American and British companies, following the enforcement of the U.S. freezing order. Most of the protests had come from the British-American Tobacco Company, the Texas Company (China) Ltd., and Standard-Vacuum Oil Company, according to the Japanese spokesman. A protest also was received as a result of the Japanese action in closing the American-owned moving picture house, the Capital, at Tsingtao, due to Japanese picketing activities. The Japanese said the picture house had been closed because of its refusal to exhibit Japanese films. This action was regarded as "unfriendly," said the Japanese Embassy spokesman.

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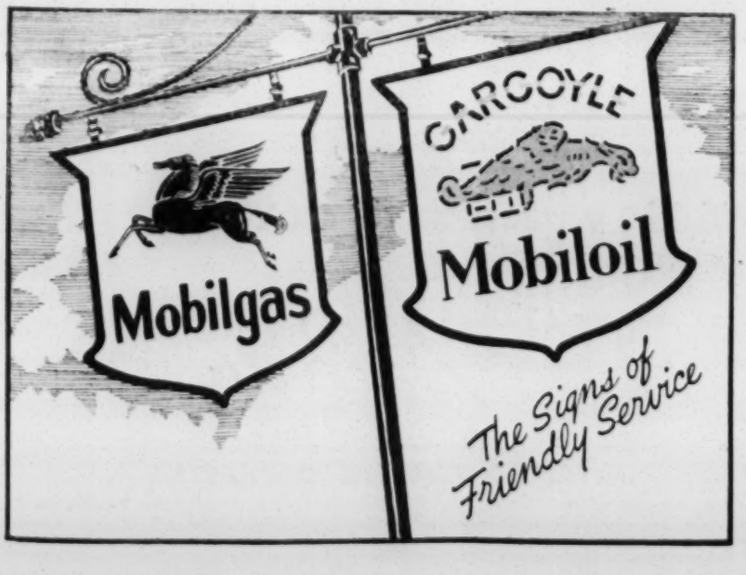

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All newspapers sponsored by the Nanking regime at Shanghai, including Wang Ching-wei's personal organ, **Central China Daily News, Sin Shan Pao** (Japanese edited), and the **New China Daily News** (published at the corner of Hankow and Honan Roads in the International Settlement), were forced to reduce the number of pages from eight to six, as a result of instructions issued by the Nanking Ministry of Propaganda. Shortage of newsprint was given as the reason for the reduction.

•

The Japanese-sponsored "Anti-Communist Committee of Russian Emigrants in North China," issued an order on Sept. 1 for all White Russians between the ages of 17 and 42 to proceed at once to Tientsin for military training. The order applied to White Russians throughout North China, "with the exception of Moslems and Jews." According to **Reuter** there were about 70 persons affected by the order in Peiping and some 500 in Tientsin. The order apparently was not issued in Manchukuo, where considerable numbers of White Russians are already serving in the Japanese Army. The Japanese military at Tientsin claimed they had not been consulted and knew nothing about the order to "mobilize" the White Russians.

•

V. G. Bowden, C. B. E., Australian Trade Commissioner to China, who has been stationed at Shanghai for several years, has been appointed official representative of the Australian Commonwealth in Singapore. He will have charge of political, commercial and administrative matters. The Trade Commissioner's office at Shanghai probably will be closed due to the stoppage of business resulting from the freezing orders. Mr. Bowden's chief work at Singapore will be concerned with negotiations between Australia and Malaya, particularly in regard to supplies. He was appointed Australian Trade Commissioner in China on Sept. 6, 1935, having previously been engaged in business in South China. Mr. Bowden was born at Sydney in 1886. He served in France in World War I and was demobilized with the rank of Temporary Major. Mrs. Bowden will accompany her husband to Singapore. Their two daughters are in Australia.

•

The Ford Motor Company, which was given orders for US$480,000,000 worth of Consolidated bombers a few months ago, will shortly be ready to produce the planes at the rate of 75 monthly, plus assemblies for 100 additional, according to **United Press** report from Detroit on Sept. 1. The planes will be produced in a new 915-acre plant under construction at Ypsilanti, Michigan. The report stated that the Ford Company would soon be producing 280 complete bombers monthly. The company formerly made a tri-motored plane, but discontinued the airplane department a few years ago. One or two of the Ford planes were until recently used in transport service in west China.

U. Saw, Prime Minister of Burma, will shortly make an official visit to Great Britain for the purpose of conveying a goodwill message from the Burma government and people to the British Government and the British people. Mr. Saw, who was elected Prime Minister in 1940, will be accompanied on the trip to London by several other high Burmese officials.

In the United States Court for China

GUS JOHN TARDOSKY,
Plaintiff,
vs.
DOROTHY McGLYNN TARDOSKY,
Defendant.

Cause No. 4603
Civil No. 2482
ORDER
Filed at Shanghai, China,
Sept. 2, 1941.
WILLIAM T. COLLINS
Clerk.

The object of this suit is an action for divorce.

WHEREAS, plaintiff herein, by his attorney, Messrs. Rodger & Wiener, has this 2nd day of September, 1941, made application for the substitution of publication for personal service upon the defendant herein; and

WHEREAS, it appears from the files in this case that on the 2nd day of September, 1941, the summons for defendant was returned by the United States Marshal for China with the following noted thereon: "Defendant cannot be found within the jurisdiction of this Court"; and

WHEREAS, it appears from the files in this case that on the 2nd day of September, 1941, the plaintiff herein field an Affidavit to the effect that the defendant is a non-resident of this District, and that defendant's last known address was 454 Larkin Street, San Francisco, California, United States of America.

NOW, THEREFORE, it is this 2nd day of September, 1941, ORDERED that service upon the defendant be made by publication once a week for three consecutive weeks in the China Weekly Review, a paper of general circulation most likely to reach the defendant.

IT IS FURTHER ORDERED that the defendant cause his appearance to be entered herein on or before the fortieth day, exclusive of Sundays and legal holidays, occurring after the 20th day of September, 1941, the day of last publication of this Order; otherwise the case will be proceeded with as in case of default.

By the Court,

NELSON E. LURTON,
Special Judge.

Dated at Shanghai, China,
this 2nd day of September, 1941.

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New Books of Interest in the Far East

Pacific Problem

ORPHANS OF THE PACIFIC—The Philippines. By Florence Horn. With 32 pages of photographs. Published By Reynal and Hitchcock, New York. Price, U.S. $3.50.

Undoubtedly the most highly informative book on the Philippines that has been written recently, "Orphans of the Pacific" should be added to the library of everyone interested in "these brown brothers of America." Miss Horn has a delightful style of her own, making pleasant reading, even those facts and statistics which are necessary for a comprehensive understanding of any country.

16,000,000 Filipinos, more than three centuries under Spanish domination and then adopted somewhat reluctantly by the United States in 1898, are still just foreigners to most of us. This book brings their life, customs and habits, economic and social problems, a little nearer.

Facts which will have to be clarified before 1946 are frankly discussed; trade concessions, if complete independence is given, the maintaining of a naval base, and whether the United States should keep a protective arm over the Philippines indefinitely or leave them entirely alone. There has been free trade between the United States and the Philippines since 1909, when the door of the Philippines was tightly closed to other countries. Because of these free-trade privileges, production in the islands has boomed. If the Filipinos go through with their independence in 1946, most of their exports to the U.S. will collapse, for the big basic exports, sugar, copra, coconut oil and hemp, are found competitive and menacing to the U.S. domestic economy and will, according to the 1934 Congress, be excluded or cut down by tariffs and taxes.

There are interesting descriptions of the pagans and one-time head hunters, of which there are dozens of distinctly different kinds with bewilderingly different habits: the Bukidnons, who like to build their houses in trees; Negritos, naked, fuzzy-haired aborigines; Moros, who file their teeth down to stumps and blacken them; and Ifugaos, whose engineering feats, in order to grow their rice, and their knowledge of irrigation, amaze scientists, as does their knowledge of forestry. And there is the Tagalog, the "civilized" Christian with his veneer of Spanish Catholicism and American manners and dress, who is profoundly ashamed of the G-string pagans.

Miss Horn's personality sketches include the Dayang-Dayang, a princess who makes continual trips to North Borneo, to claim her twenty-two islands and to collect back rent from the British North Borneo Company; Benigno Ramos, who staged the only "revolution" the Philippines have had in modern times; and Moncado, who aspires to succeed Quezon. Her portrayals of Manuel Quezon and Sergio Osmena, in which she reveals their characters and traces their political careers, are very complete.

The Filipino knows it is thanks to American rule that the Philippines can lay claim to the highest standard of living in the Orient, and is well aware of the advantages the U.S. occupation has brought in the way of education and health, but he wants freedom and he wants to sell his products duty free to the U.S. and wants the American Fleet to stand by in case of need. If he asks the U.S. Congress to repeal the independence law, that might mean political suicide for Manuel Quezon. The author writes: "The Commonwealth of the Philippines is also called the only democracy in the Far East. As a matter of fact, like many another aspect of Philippine life, democracy is an Occidental veneer, and it is wearing rather thin these days. The Filipinos are heading straight and fast toward dictatorship of the Latin American variety."

The position of Americans in the Philippines is discussed, as well as that of the Chinese, the Spanish and the Mestizos; those who belong to the select Manila social circle and those who are forced to dwell in the slum districts or up in the mountains. The growing of hemp and of coconuts is explained; how the large mines, particularly gold and iron, are organized and how the companies are founded; the Government efforts to resettle some of the population from overcrowded areas in districts where there is undeveloped agricultural land; and the conflicts which arise as a result of feudal oppression on the

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church plantations and the sometimes unfortunate lot of the tenant.

The "Peaceful Invasion of the Japanese" presents one of the major problems of the islands. Miss Horn gives an illustrative account of the role the thousands of Japanese play in the economic life of the country, how they circumvent the various nationalistic Philippine laws concerning the use of land and other natural resources. Of considerable concern are the 20,000 Japanese who occupy great tracts of land close to Davao Gulf. The author describes how Ohta and Furukawa, two of the larger plantation companies, started, and the experimental stations where one sees, more clearly than ever, that Japan is prepared for the long future.

Because of their unhappy geographical position between Japan and the Netherlands East Indies, the Philippines are the logical threshold for Japan's southward expansion, writes Miss Horn, and Filipinos know that a New Order in the South Pacific can never be complete, or perhaps even possible, unless Japan eventually possesses Manila Bay and the Philippines. But it is not yet 1946 and what happens to Hitler and Hirohito will determine the fate of those 2,441 islands which add up to a territory about equal to the total of New England and New York states.

The manner in which the author presents the problems confronting Filipino and American, as well as Spanish, Chinese, Japanese and other minorities in the islands, fairly stating the case of each without prejudice, gives the reader a keen insight into a land that is becoming increasingly important in the world of today. She shows how Americans are realizing that the strategical position of the Philippines makes their future no longer a private affair concerning only the Filipinos.

S.B.

(Continued from Page 11)

As with the other changes in ministries, it will also bring more economy into the hard-pressed government. Some of the other ministries were merely created to give jobs to their heads, it is stated, and their merging is merely economic in character.

Another factor in the drastic reorganization of the police and social welfare ministries has been the growing power of Chen Chun, Minister of Interior. Chen has been opposed to the two ministries, demanding he should have the jurisdiction over the activities which they have been engaged in.

Chen, who is not a real follower of Wang Ching-wei, but a carry-over from the former pre-Wang Reformed Government, has been backed by the Japanese in his demand. The local Japanese military always preferred the old Reformed Government, such as the late mayor Fu-Siao-en represented, to Wang's government. In order to help force Li and Woo out, Wang Ching-wei saw it to his advantage to agree with Chen in the latter's demand.

Chen now has the police under him as a part of the Ministry of the Interior. This is more agreeable to the Japanese, who are said to have felt that Li and Wu were not so tractable. In this connection it is also pertinent to recall that at the end of July General Lu Ying, director of the Shanghai Special Municipality police, "moved in" on Commissioner C. C. Pan's bailiwick in the Shanghai badlands. Lu Ying was formerly under Fu Siao-en, while Pan is the former head of 76 Jessfield Road, and a Nanking man.

The reorganization does not, by any means, resolve the antagonistic cliques in Nanking. Nor does it aid Nanking's difficult financial plight very much. In an attempt to solve financial troubles Nanking started a wide circulation of its currency this month. This move is of more significance to the public than the reorganization of the regime.

Reds Kidnap German Priest in N. China

A German Catholic priest has been kidnapped by Chinese guerillas belonging to the 115th Division of the Communist 8th Route Army, according to reports in Peking newspapers on Sept. 1 which failed to disclose the victim's name. The priest was said to have been in charge of the Franciscan Mission at Chinghsiang. He was captured on Aug. 27 and charged with spying for the Japanese and their German allies, the reports said. Some of the papers reported that the priest had been executed before a firing squad.

In the United States Court for China

SUSANA M. FOSTER *Plaintiff,* vs. FRANK FOSTER *Defendant.*	Cause No. 4606 Civil No. 2485 ORDER Filed at Shanghai, China, August 30, 1941. WILLIAM T. COLLINS *Clerk.*

The object of this suit is an action for divorce.

WHEREAS, plaintiff herein by her attorneys, Messrs. Allman, Davies and Kops, has this 30th day of August, 1941, made application for the substitution of publication for personal service upon the defendant herein; and

WHEREAS, it appears from the files in this case that on the 30th day of August, 1941, the summons for defendant was returned by the United States Marshall for China with the following noted thereon: "Defendant cannot be found within the jurisdiction of this court"; and

WHEREAS, it appears from the files in this case that on the 30th day of August, 1941, the plaintiff herein filed an affidavit to the effect that the defendant does not now reside in China, nor has he ever resided therein, and that the defendant's last known address was Maersk Line c/o Tabacalera de Filipinas, Manila, P.I.

NOW, THEREFORE, it is this 30th day of August, 1941, ORDERED that service upon the defendant be made by publication once a week for three consecutive weeks in the CHINA WEEKLY REVIEW, a paper of general circulation most likely to reach the defendant.

IT IS FURTHER ORDERED that the defendant cause his appearance to be entered herein on or before the fortieth day, exclusive of Sundays and legal holidays, occuring after the 20th day of September, 1941, the day of last publication of this Order; otherwise the case will be proceeded with as in case of default.

By The Court:

Dated at Shanghai, China,
this 30th day of August, 1941.

NELSON E. LURTON,
Special Judge

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